PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 13. to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1[illegible] to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 50 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Callin at Marseilles.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
30th April	"SICILIA"	6,702
7th May	"MANDALA"	8,246
10th ,,	"SOMALI" X	6,794
14th ,,	"NALDERA" *	15,225
21st ,,	"MOREA"	10,890
28th ,,	"CALEDONIA"	7,572
4th June	"SARDINIA"	6,580
11th ,,	"JONGOLA"	8,056
18th ,,	"MALWA" *	10,941
25th ,,	"NORE"	6,703

X For a steamer to Port Said and London only, conveying only second saloon passengers.

* Through steamers from Australia. Only have ilmited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—The running of this train via Boulogne has been resumed and the train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and the accommodation is limited to 96 passengers. Far £12/10/- inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

BRITISH INDIA COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

Date 1921	Steamer.	Tons.
30th April	MA HOBBA ...	8,288
5th May.	MANDALA ...	8,246

P. O. SAILING FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks
1921 10th May	"DUNERA"	Calls Colombo-Singapore, Hongkong & Shanghai.
20th ,,	"NARKUNDA"	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Remarks.
8th April ..	LINGA	Karachi direct.
11th ,, ..	LHASA	Karachi Coasting 10 a.m.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. B. I. saling may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
* A Steamer		In May	Montreal

* If sufficient inducement offering

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Luson Maru ...	Y. Ishikawa.	24th April	4th May
Malay Maru ...	T. Shimazaki	29th ,,	5th ,,
Kasado Maru ...	K Yagani	28th ,,	11th ,,
Indus Maru ...	G. Matsuzaki	4th May.	16th ,,
Saigon Maru	C. Okada	13th ,,	25th ,,

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
* Heinan Maru	K. Watanabe	4364	22nd April	1st May.
Calcutta Maru	G. Matsushita	5339	20th ,,	3rd ,,
* Buyo Maru.	K. Chiba	5450	27th ,,	6th ,,
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda.	6074	12th May	24th ,,
† Nagano Maru	K. Tsukuda	3824	17th ,,	19th ,,
Tottori Maru	S. Ito	5966	14th ,,	20th ,,
Hakata Maru	T. Sasaki	5970	25rd ,,	29th ,,

* This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

† This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo, Madras and Rangoon.

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND .. $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. M. WILSON,
Agents.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,58,73,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 2,23,73,335
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/

BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

G. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.
for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISD CAPITAL.
2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
72,376 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 90,47,000
4,65,47,000
RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 3,54,53,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 2,71,41,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq. (Offg.)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
2, Princes Street, E. C. 2.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad (Deccan)
Ahmedabad	(Sub-agency Parbhan
Ahmedabad City	Hyderabad (Sind)
Akola	Indore
Akyab	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Allahabad	Jalpaiguri
Alleppy	Karachi
Amraoti	Lahore
Bangalore	Lucknow
Bellary	Madras (Mount Road)
Benares	Madura
Bimlipatam	Managalore
Bombay (Byculla)	Masulipatam
Bombay (Mandvi)	Moulmein
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nagpore
Broach	Narayangunge
Calcutta (Clive St.)	Negapatam
Calcutta (Harrison Rd.)	Outacamund
Calcutta (Park St.)	Patna
Calicut	Poona
Cawnpore	Quetta
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chittagong	Rangoon
Cocanada (Outstations	Salem
Rajamundry and Narasapur)	Secunderabad
Cochin	Serajgunge (Pay Office)
Coimbators (Sub-agency Elode)	Simla
Colombo	Sholapur
Dacca	Sukkur
Delhi	Surat
Gunter (Outstation	Tellichery
Begwada)	Trichinopoly
	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted. Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys &c., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer,
Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changehun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Ourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon
Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 284.
Horaby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 2 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

D. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,600,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay		Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara,	Bombay,
Baghdad,	Calcutta,
Bahrein,	Colombo,
Basrah,	Hillah,
Basrah City.	Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£ 993,00
Reserve Fund	£ 266,00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders..	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt. Chairman.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley-Hartin, Esqr.
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loan and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custod and interest and dividends collected for clients.

D. F. TUCKER,
Manager

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,26,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay		Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies
For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

RES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.
Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK
5%
Investments mainly in or against Terminable. "Government Securities and in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets
It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for th Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%
Apply to— DR. PRABHAKAR S SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

5 %
WHY SAVE MONEY?
? ? ?
Because it is THE BEST FRIEND in time of need.
Because the coppers saved daily will provide for the education or marriage of your son or daughter when they are of age.
You can open a Savings Bank account with
8 Annas and upwards and it will earn 5 % Per Annum
Open the account to-day at the
INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
7 A, Fort Street, opp. G. P. O., BOMBAY.
POST BOX 22. BRANCHES—AT KARACHI AND SURAT PHONE 5305

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPITAL

	Rs.
.....	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,407
CONTINGENCY FUND ...	1,15,700

DIRECTORS.
Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, (Messrs Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.)
B. K. Ghose, Esq.
Lalji Govindji, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govindji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Mandiwala, (Messrs. Sakharam Manoharam).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

GOPALDAS TRICAMJI.
Managing Director.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITD.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 12-8-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
Share Bazar, Roxay Building, Apollo Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.,
CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report recommends a Bonus of 1 per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.
Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager.
Bombay Branch:
37, Mutlal Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary or The Chief Agents, 809, Bow Bazar. D. SEN & Co.
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co LTD.
112, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamshand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from Essential gentlemen throughout India
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 262. Prices Re. 1-14 Liberal Commission to Agents and Local sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

YOU COULDN'T WISH FOR A BETTER Whisky than MITCHELL'S

OLD HEATHERDEW SCOTCH WHISKY

ONE PEG—Try it this evening—will convince you that MITCHELL'S is absolutely the BEST.

—— At all bars ——

SHIMJI JAYRAJ & Co..

Chowpatty Sea Face, BOMBAY.

A.S. 341

USE THE PATENT "AMULET" L RE P ROTC OR

A Charm Against Evil

Smoke tinted, in case.. .. Rs. 7-8
Rayophyll do. do. .. .. „ 15-8
Amber do. do. .. .. „ 15-8
With Rolled Gold Frames extra on above prices.

Special Rates to Wholesale Dealers.

—;o:—

Lawrence & Mayo, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, MADRAS, LUCKNOW, DELHI, :: SIMLA, KARACHI, &c. :: ::

OLD Garments Turned out NEW

Why go to the Expense of having new clothes made, when you can get your articles done wool as new at our works

Under Experienced and Expert Management.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.

Prompt & Co.,

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

9, Tamarind Lane.

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Striped Shirtings'

Shirts

Superior Quality & Ideal wear Rs. 2-8 each
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Special discounts to wholesale Traders only

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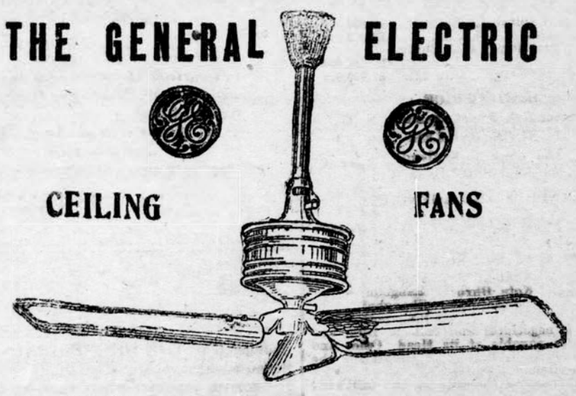
THE GENERAL ELECTRIC

CEILING FANS



Complete with 3 curved alluminium Blades, Down Rods, Conopies anp Speed Regulators, etc. 220/250 Volts ..... Rs. 200 each.

Special Price for quantities.

Apply :— THE INDIAN ENGINEERING Co.,

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THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO.,

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Boilers, Toasters, Irons
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Watchman's Clocks
Fancy Presentation Table Lamps
Illumination Strips

Also Pumps, Motors, A. C. & D. C. Fans, etc.

Prices on Application.

SUPERIOR MAKE

We Always Stock in Great Variety.

INDIAN MADE

Superior textore mill and hand-loom dhoties.
Dainty saries, white, coloured & laced.
Ladies and gents underwear.
White drill office suits and long coats.
Tussore, silk and wool suitings.
Serviceable towels and strong bed-sheets.
Metal and leather travelling trunks and suit cases.
Durable white twill and striped cameric shirtings,
Boses perfumery and hair oils.
Which are.....

UNSURPASSED FOR VALUE.

Asoka Swadeshi Stores,

LIMITED.

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BRANCHES AT BOMBAY { (Charai Road Junction, Kalbadevi Road, Supari-baug Road and Lalbaug, Parel).

BRANCHES AT MADRAS } (Mount Road, and Broadway,

ALLAHABAD & POONA CITY.

Branches Opening Shortly,

NASIK, KARACHI AND POONA CANTT.

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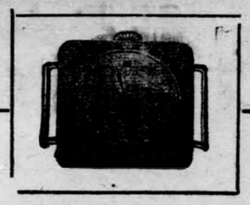

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SOUND & RELIABLE

are allowed to be sold to the public.

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"Barnet Glass," Motor Tyres and Tubes, Lamps, Horns, Chamois Leather, Hood Cloth, etc. etc.

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THE KING MOTOR TAXI-CAB CO

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS AND SPECIALISTS.

Direct importers of motor accessories and spare parts, Dealers in all makes of tyres and tubes and lubricating oil, etc.,

Repairs and overhauling of Motor Cars under expert supervision, Motor cars on hire bought and sold on commission

Driving taught by expert trainers in the shortest time.

Offices— Parvati Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road,

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"Phoenix Lager" A Quality Beer.

You will never get such quality in the whole market.

Challenge excellence of quality, purity, taste and palateness.

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COGNAC BRANDY

is the cheapest and postively the best brandy in the market.

It is produced from the choice vintage in France.

The verdict of the Connoisseur is that "Edmund Dupuy is the Best."

Try it and your verdict will be the same.

It suits all tastes and all pockets.

Special terms to Wholesalers, Clubs and Messes.

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HORMUSJI DHUNJIBHAI M LIA, Dhobi Talao, and others.
RED LION BAR, Alahibag Bldg., Near Imperial Bank, Mandvi Branch

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Does it troubles you. If so, try L. H. Seller's Natural Specific for Eye diseases. Cures Cataract, Glaucoma, etc., without knife. Absolutely safe, per bottle Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 from Bombay Agents: Thomson and Taylor, Esplanade Road. For particulars and proved testimonials apply to L. H. SELLER (D 11), SAMTA, BENGAL.

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Annual Fire Income Exceeds. £10,00,000
Total Assets. £25,70,000

We have been appointed Agents for the above Society for Fire Insurance business and are prepared to accept Risks at Tariff Rates.

KILACHAND TEVCHAND & Co.,
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Gentleman who can command a decent business are recommended to apply to the

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The Best Insecticide Ans, 11 per tin.

JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
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English Stove & Cycle Depot.

PRIMUS OPTIMUS CRITERION OIL STOVES & ENGLISH CYCLES

Girgaon Tram T. Bombay.

LILLIPUT POCKET STOVE No. 96.

FOR CAMPERS, HUNTERS, ETC.
Price Rs. 20. Postage Extra.
All kinds of Stoves and parts in Stock.

CALL AT

D. R. WAGLE,
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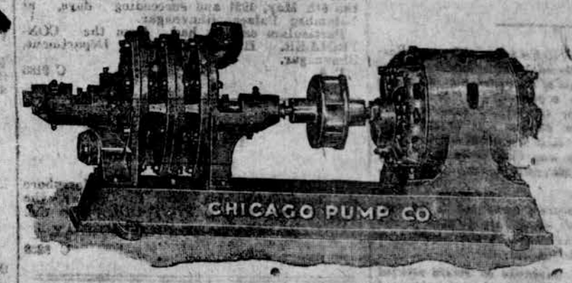
Water supply in Bombay is generally inadequate. The municipality allows you water only at certain hours, but your needs cannot be constained to these particular hours only. You want water at your taps and in your latrine flushes all the 24 hours.

The best wayto have this is to instal a water tank on the top of your Building and pump the water into it at the time it is available in the mains and use it all 24 hours independently of muncipality.

You need a reliable house pump for this. We supply at a reasonable price.



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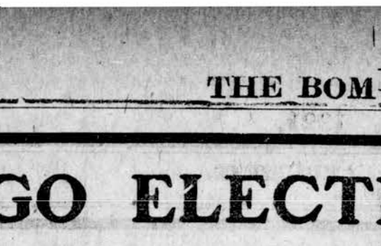
Semi Diesel two Cycle Crude Oil Engines.
Latest Models.

Simple, Effecient & Reliable.



Most economical in fuel consumption Only Engine with a Crosshead Construction.

Sizes 6/60 B H P.

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MAJMUNDAR SAVUR & CO.

36, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHOW ROOMS.

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DO YOU REMEMBER OR HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN ?

Note quickly and visit our old shop for Saffron, Musk, Amber, Baras—Kapur Myrrabolams—Momial Silajit—Kewra, etc.

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ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.

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Manufacturers of Building fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings, Ship fittings and fancy Brass Works.

Gasting is Gasoline economiser, Carbon troubles eliminated, power, speed and mileage increased 26 to 46 per cent. motor car troubles minimised.

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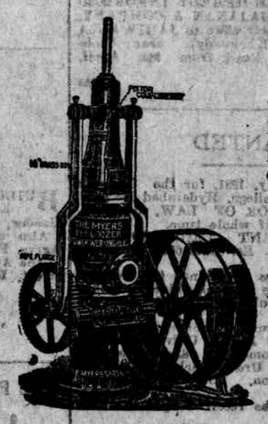

Latest improved type for shallow and deep wells upto 200 feet depth. Also a large stock of Pumps, worked by hands, bullock and electric power. Highly approved and patronized by Government & States. Besides ploughs, crushers, manure, hand grinding mills, porch swings etc.,

Can be had of us. Ask for Catalogue.

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11 Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LARGE & FRESH STOCK OF

Mill Goodings, Hydraulic Pump Leater, Roller Skins, Chrome Picking Bands, Salt and Attache Cases (real crocodile), Trunks, Bags, Leggings and Gaiters.

GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs. as.	GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs. as.
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Trunks (all solid leather) 42" to 30" Rs. 65 to Rs. 65. Suit Case 30" to 20" Rs. 70 to Rs. 45. Hand Bags 12" to 24" Rs. 16 to 36. 25 per cent advance money required from outstation Customers.

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Spare Parts for

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EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES,

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FANCY FITTINGS.

and Sanitary Ware of every description.

We instal bath tubs, wash-basins and drainage at competitive rates. Estimates Free.

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WICKLESS BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES.

Always-in-Stock with one, two and three Burners with and without legs.

(1) Far Superior to any Stove with Wick
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Also large and small coal and wood cooking ranges.

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Destroys Mosquitos Rs. 1-4 per box.

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PERFUMERY etc.

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New Year Presents.

OF

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Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Rs. 1
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Diamond Jubilee Washing Co

High Class Cleaners & Launderers.

Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY. 1

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT AWARDED FOR WATER TANKS AT AMRAOTI EXHIBITION 1906.

GAJANAN & Co

ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS AND IRON FOUNDERS.

We have specialized for over 15 years in the manufacture of Storage Water Tanks (square or round), Chimneys, Trusses, Water Sprinkling and Night Soil Carts Dustbins, Ornamental and Collapsible Gates, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Railings and Gates. Oil Tanks a speciality.

Our work has given absolute satisfaction to our clients.

We invite Government, Railways, Municipalities and other enquiries.

Jariwalla Building 1st Khetwady, near Globe Cinema. Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 1380.

INFLUENZA-PNEUMONIA

Preventive and Curative
DISCOVERED & PERFECTED
BY

Prof. T. K. GAJJAR

Extensively used and always found successful, the cure begins with the first dose, and all symptoms disappear soon after. During the last epidemic it

SAVED MILLIONS

For prevention and safety it is always advisable to keep a bottle at hand. Price Re. 1.

Can be had of

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And other Chemists.

Prof. T.K. Gajjar's Pharmacy,

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America-India Export Import Co.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
ELECTRICAL ACCESSORES
LAMPS, etc.

Prices on Application.

Kashmiri Shawl
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Comfortors
Blankets

PRICE LIST FREE.

Amirchand & Son

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ELECTRIC FANS

FIXTURES
METALLIC
LAMPS
ACCESSORIES

The London, Eastern and American Trading Co.,

Hamam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

All COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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MONTHLY	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Re. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

TENDERS, AUCTION SALE.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the undersigned for the construction of various buildings at Matunga near King's Circle for the Trustees of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Orphanage for Khoja boys.

Copies of Tender could be had and plans inspected at the office of the undersigned between 1 and 5 p.m. (S. T.).

ABDULLA B. PEERMAHOMED,
A.R.I.B.A. (Lond.),
Architect Engineer and Surveyor.
Sirdar Mansions,
70, Apollo Street.
T.A. R70

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ELPHINSTONE ESTATE IN VICINITY OF THE LOCKS.

LEASE OF LAND BETWEEN THANA STREET AND MUSJID SIDING ROAD.

THE Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite SEALED TENDERS for taking up on lease the whole of their plot on the Elphinstone Estate between Thana Street and the Musjid Siding Road admeasuring 2200 quare yards.

A Lease will be granted to approved applicant for 50 years with option to renew on conditions for a further term expiring on 13th September, 2019, from 1st June, 1921, or at such other date when the land is available, which includes one year's free building time subject to the conditions in the Agreement for lease.

Only such buildings, consisting of GODOWNS on the ground floor and RESIDENCES OR OFFICES on the upper floors erected in accordance with Trustees design will be permitted.

Tenders will only be accepted on Forms to be obtained from the Manager, Land and Bunders and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,700, which will be returned if Tender is not accepted.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

Tenders must be in sealed envelopes marked "Elphinstone Estate Plot" and be in the hands of the Manager, Land and Bunders by 12 noon (S.T.) on Tuesday the 10th May 1921.

Plans and Elevations of Buildings may be inspected at the Manager's Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. where particulars and conditions may be obtained.

F. H. TAYLOR, P.A.S.I., M.R.S.I.
Manager,
Land and Bunders.
Bombay Port Trust Offices,
Prince's and Victoria Docks, Bombay.
TA C9175

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT BOMBAY

SALE OF SALUTING BATTERY SITE.

LEASE for 999 years of the very valuable building land known as "THE SALUTING BATTERY SITE" admeasuring 5,983 quare yards and situate at the junction of Colaba Causeway and Apollo Pier Road with espective frontages of 210 feet and 306 feet to those throughfares, and with further frontages of 174 feet to Lansdowne Road and 221 feet to Battery Street.

WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THE SITE ON MONDAY, 9TH MAY, 1921, AT 4 P.M. PRECISELY.

The site faces Wellington Fountain and the Hotel Majestic and is within a hundred yards of Apollo Pier and the site of the future Gateway of India. Illustrated particulars and conditions of sale will be available after the 30th instant, price Re. 5 each.

All communications to be addressed to
THE LAND MANAGER,
Directorate of Development,
Old Custom House Yard,
Fort, Bombay.
C9118

TENDERS, AUCTION SALE.

GRAND AUCTION AT BHAVNAGAR.

OF different kinds of unused watches and clocks; and pearls, diamonds and valuable stones, to be sold by auction in lots on the 5th May, 1921 and succeeding days, at Nilambag Palace, Bhavnagar.

Particulars can be had from the CONTROLLER, Hazur Private Department, Bhavnagar.
T A C 9186

NOTICE.

THE Auction Sale of Government foreshore land at Mahim, fixed for Friday, the 13th of May, 1921, is POSTPONED sine die.
COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.
C 9203

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that Messrs. GAJANAN & COMPANY, have REMOVED their office to JARIWALLA BUILDING, (1st Khetwady), near Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, from 9th April, 1921.
C8353

WANTED

WANTED in July, 1921, for the Osmania University College, Hyderabad Deccan:
1. One PROFESSOR OF LAW, salary O. S. Rs. 500-50-1,000. If whole time.)
2. One ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF LAW, salary, O. S. Rs. 350-25-600. If whole time.

If right of practice is retained the remuneration will be in the form of a fixed monthly allowance which should be specified in the application.

Applications are invited from graduates in Law of British and Indian Universities who have practised for sometimes and possess a sound knowledge of Urdu which will be the medium of instruction, (O S. Rs. 116 equal B. G. Rs. 100).

Applications will be received upto the 15th May, 1921.

A. HYDARI,
Secretary,
Osmania University Council,
Hyderabad Deccan.
C 9052 C 9082

WANTED.

WANTED for the Chief Court of Lower Burma and other Court in Rangoon an INTERPRETER and TRANSLATOR on a salary of Rs. 100—10—250 per mensem with prospect of further promotion. A good knowledge of Guzerati, Hindi and Urdu with ability to read manuscript writings in these languages is essential. In addition a knowledge of Sindhi, Persian and Marwari is also desirable. None but those who have passed the I. A. or I. Sc. examination of an Indian University or its equivalent need apply. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months. Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials should reach the Registrar, Chief Court of Lower Burma, not later than the 15th May, 1921.

R. G. MCDOWALL,
Registrar,
Chief Court of Lower Burma.
Rangoon, 7th April, 1921.
9040

50,000 HIGH CLASS COTTON BLANKETS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Size 48in. by 78in., Rs. 2-4-0 each.
Size 48in. by 96in., Rs. 2-12-0 each.

IN KHAKI, FAWN, Grey and Red Colours If required in white eight annas less. Delivered to any part of India by Post. These Blankets are now being used in India, Africa, Arabia, Mesopotamia by European as well as Indians of all classes and creeds and continue to give universal satisfaction.

Over 10,00,000 Blankets sold in the year 1920.

Inquiries from Trade are invited, Apply:—
HARJIVAN VALJI,
17, Chamargalli,
Near Mulji Jetha Market,
Bombay No 2.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL STORES LIMITED.

INFORMATION.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Company has obtained Business Certificate from the Registrar of the Joint Stock Companies and arrangements have been made to open a stores at the Sandhurst Road, Bombay

Those Shareholders who have not paid Allotment Money till now are requested to pay the same immediately so as to avoid the same being forfeited.

(Sd.) GOVERDHANDAS VALLABHDAS & CO.,
By Order of the Board.
Bombay, dated April, 1921. C 9086

NOTICE.

MASINA HOSPITAL AND LADY PIROJBAI SHAPURJI BROACHA TRAINING SCHOOL AND HOME FOR NURSES.

TWELVE VACANCIES for Probationer Nurses—Diploma given after four years, which include three-year training and examinations in General Nursing and one year of service on the Hospital and Private Nursing Staff, during which time training may be taken in Midwifery and Gynaecology, for which a separate diploma will be given after examination.

Applications in own handwriting must reach the LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Masina Hospital, Post Masagon, Bombay, on or before the 15th May next with copies of certificates of Preliminary Education, Medical Certificate, and two (one at least from a lady) letters of recommendation.
R8

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Victualling Stores and Provisions for H. M.'s Prize Ships for the period of 6 months ending 15th. November, 1921, and will be received at the Office of the undersigned upto 3 p.m. of the 10th, May, 1921.

Further particulars, specifications and Forms will be supplied, on application at the Office of the Prize Steamship Section, No. Shed Alexandra Dock, Bombay.

H. A. DIGBY BESTE,
Commander R. I. M.
Manager, Prize Steamship Section.
T A C 9204

DENTAL SURGERY.

PRACTICE OF DR. S. B. STOUT.
DATOOBHOY MANSIONS, MAYO ROAD.

IT HAS BEEN INTIMATED that I have quit the practice of dentistry and left India, such is not the case, but I am conducting MY OWN practice in my offices at Datoobhoy Mansions Mayo Road and will continue to do so until further notice.

I wish also to state that I am in no way connected with other dentists or dental firms in Bombay.

(Sd.) S. B. STOUT,
C 9163

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Reader, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agrve Fibre.' For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows Street, Fort.

THE PHOENIX TAXI & TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Phoenix Taxi & Transport Service, Ltd., are requested to pay their Second Call Money with interest at 9 per cent. on or before the 30th of April, 1921, failing which their Shares are liable to be forefeited.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHAW & CO.,
Managing Agents,
For The Phoenix Taxi & Transport Service, Limited.
C 9072

DIRECTORATE OF DEVELOPMENT.

THE OLD SAILORS HOME.
CARNAC ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE above site admeasuring 899 sq. yards (with the Building thereon) and with frontages of 131 feet to Carnac Road and 46 feet to Pataikwadi Road.

To be Sold by Public Auction on the site on Friday, 20th May, 1921, at 4 p.m. precisely.

The site is exceptionally well placed close to the Small Causes Court and a short distance from Crawford Market and is eminently suited for the erection of shops and flats or offices.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had upon application to
THE LAND MANAGER,
Directorate of Development,
Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.
C 9017

THE SASSOON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a (final) DIVIDEND of Rupees Twenty-e per Share free of Income Tax for the ar ending 31st December, 1920, has been clared and made payable on and after the h May, 1921, to shareholders whose names pear on the Company's Register on the ... April, 1921.

The Dividend Warrants will be posted to Registered addresses of the shareholders due course.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
FRAMROZ RUSTOMJEE MISTREE,
Secretary.
3, Forbes Street, Fort.
Bombay, 20th April, 1921. C9137

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO

NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK
Incorporated in Portugal.
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Capital Esc. 48,000,000 (£10,854,000)
Capital Paid-up Esc. 24,000,000 (£5,328,000)
Reserve Fund Esc. 24,900,000 (£5,527,800)

STATE BANK OF THE PORTUGUESE COLONIES.
Head Office—LISBON.
BRANCHES.

LONDON:—275, Throgmorton Street, E.C 4.
PARIS:—8, Rue Helder.
NEW YORK—Wall Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Portugal (30 Branches).
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Over 500 correspondents in all important Commercial Centres.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

BOMBAY (Temporary) OFFICE.
Grant Western Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

AMUSEMENT.

Coming Shortly at the
EMPRESS
MADAN THEATRES LTD.,
PRESENT
THE FIRST SUPER "SELECT ORIENTAL FILMS" MASTERPIECE. A POURANIC SPECTACLE OF UNUSUAL SPLENDOUR AND INTENSE HEART-INTEREST.
DHRUVA CHARITRA
THE GREAT DEVOTIONAL STORY OF HINDU LIFE AND ASPIRATION.

The Cast includes.
King Uthanpad—James McGrath | Narad—Master Mohan
Suniti—Miss Patience Cooper | Dancer—Signorina Dorros.

THE EXCELSIOR
6-30 TO-NIGHT 9-45
"AN EYE—FOR AN EYE, TOOTH FOR A TOOTH
AND
A WOMAN FOR A WOMAN"
"MR. WU"
A TALE OF CHINESE VENDETTA
featuring

MATHESON LANG
The most popular Screen-hero of the day in a feast of real Oriental splendour and spirit.
The Latest and Greatest Comedy of the world-famous Comedian
Charlie Chaplin in "EASY STREET"
IT IS ABSOLUTELY CHARLIE'S MIRTHFUL PICTURE.
Don't You Dare Laugh at Constable Chaplin.
He is the bravest cop in the world—but he's never been one before.
In Addition to above
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
THE ITALIAN PRIMA DONNA
SIGNORA GONSALEZ.
In Excerpts from Famous Grand Operas.

THE EMPIRE
To-day and To-morrow
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"Garryowen"
Picturisation of the famous Novel
by
H DE VERE STACPOOLE
Adaptation and production for the screen
by
GEORGE PEARSON
"Garryowen"
This is a film with an Irish setting Michel French of Drumgool was the sport of the Gods. He was of an Irish temperament but he possessed also an Irish Purse, and an Irish purse is not quite as long as that of a broker in Bombay.

When fate places a man as master of a famous heritage and bearer of a worthy name which alone can support a position, makes him the very soul of chivalry and honour but yet ties his hands very tightly with the bonds of debts—than you have all the ingredients for a pretty mess in the way of a human life.

THE EMPRESS
To-day and To-morrow
3, 4.30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SESSUE HAYAKAWA
in
"The Illustrious Prince."
The Romantic story of love, Loyalty and intrigue in the smart set of London's Society.
SESSUE HAYAKAWA
portrays the Character of the ORIENTAL PRINCE as no other actor can.
GAUMONT GRAPHIC
PATHE PICTORIAL.

IVORY WORKS
125, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Ghosh Dastider & Co.,
Manufacturers of:—
Ivory Brooch with names Re. 1, Buttons, Chains, Combs, Bangles, Toys, etc. Repairings are undertaken. Special rates to wholesale buyers.

SITUATION VACCANT.

WANTED—Second and Third ENGINEERS for Government Steam Trawler. Apply DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, New Customs House, Bombay. C9180

WANTED.—A MAN, knowing English and Gujerati account's for Africa and a good English teacher. See Mr. DAMODAR ANANDJI, C/o. No. 2, Karwar Street, A R109

WANTED—NURSES for the "Prince of Wales Hospital. Salary Rs. 60-70 p.m. Apply to the undersigned mentioning age, caste, experience and testimonials. CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICRR, Dhrangadra State. C 9166 A

WANTED—A smart EDUCATED TYPIST. He must be able to receive correctly telephone messages and be generally useful. Apply with testimonials stating salary required to the PETROL AND GENERAL STORES SUPPLYING CO., Lamington Road, Girgaum, Bombay. A R 106

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the "Prince of Wales Hospital." Salary Rs. 60 p.m. Apply to the undersigned, with copies of testimonials. CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Dhrangadra State. C 9160 A

WANTED.—An experienced MINING ENGINEER for prospecting, etc. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2088, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A C9142

WANTED.—An experienced GEOLOGIST having special knowledge about formation of precious stones in India e.g. diamonds, etc., Geologist with knowledge of mining preferred. Apply stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2087, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C9141 A

WANTED.—A thoroughly reliable and experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST, one experienced in Government work preferable. Pay Rs. 100—10—150. Apply in person with copies of testimonials to the LABOUR OFFICE, Secretariat, Bombay between the hours of 11 and 1 only. A C 9182

WANTED—An experienced FAST TYPIST on the temporary staff of this Office Pay Rs. 40 plus War Allowance Rs. 20 equals Rs. 60 per month. Apply in person to the LAND MANAGER, Bombay Improvement Trust. A C9219

WANTED—Qualified men immediately for forest work and survey. Must be thoroughly experienced and capable of working extensive tracts. Apply stating salary and details of previous experience. Only qualified men need apply Box No. 2099, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A C 9179

WANTED A qualified and registered SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Hubli Municipal Dispensary on permanent. Establishment on pay Rs. 40 5/3 60 with free quarters. Applications are received till 15th proximo by the Undersigned. Applicants should state clearly their qualifications and experience. S. T. KAMBLI, Chairman Managing Committee Hubli Municipality, Hubli, 26th April, 1921. A 9209

WANTED.—CHIEF OFFICER and ENGINEER for Sukkur Municipality (Sind) Pay Rs. 600—40—800 plus Rs. 40 conveyance allowance, yearly increment being Subject to the approval of the Municipality. Applicant holding diploma in Civil Engineering and having experience in Water Works, Drainage, Town Planning, Road making etc., should apply with attested copies of testimonials, and particulars of educational qualifications, previous employment, age and nationality to the President Municipality Sukkur (Sind) on or before the 15th May, 1921. (The selected candidate will be on 12 months' probation during which period he must learn Sindhi). He will be required to join within 15 days after appointment and to furnish a personal security for Rs. 5,000. The appointment will be terminable with three months notice or pay in lieu, on either side. A C 9181

SITUATION WANTED.

A Parsi, knowing Accounts and Typewriting wants EXTRA WORK in morning or evening hours. Please write Box No. 3006, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." B 102

A Young and energetic man 15 years' experience in Government and Commercial work office correspondence, Accounts. SEEKS SITUATION as Office Assistant Hd. Clerk, Cashier or Accountant good references. Write to Box No. 800 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." B R 90

HOUSE & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—COMMIDIOUS ROOMS, suitable for office premises in Fort. For particulars please apply to ANGLO-INDIA and COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO., LTD., 28/32, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. C C9223

MUBARAK MANZIL—TO BE LET—SPACIOUS bungalow. Ground floor and upper floor at Reynolds Road Byculla Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHOY CHAGLA CO., Kharak Bazaar, near Musjid Bunder Chagla Villa DADAR. C R

TO BE LET.—An up-to-date FURNISHED BUNGALOW, surmounted by nice compound with Garden at Nepean Sea Road. Specially for Princess and Nobles. Apply RATANSHAW RUSTOMJI CONTRACTOR, Walkeshwar Road, No. 2, Dadyseth Estate. C R2947

TO LET—Fully furnished upper storey BUNGALOW with 5 bed-rooms, hall, dining room, outhouses stables, etc. for Poona Season at end of Wellesley Road. For rent and particulars apply to B. A. WADIA, 45, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort. C R86

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR and FLATS at Nepean Sea Road, Dubash Estate No. 11, Sea View. Accommodation:—One hall, one dining and five bedrooms with bathrooms on latest sanitary principles, with four Servants' Quarters with Motor Garage facility. Apply on the premises or HAJEE DAWOOD HAJEE ELLIAS. No. 49/53, Kamberkar Street. C C9878

TWO LET.—For office purposes, a big FLAT in the vicinity of Apollo Street, Fort, for immediate possession. Apply Box No. 2041, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." C R 2989

TO LET.—HALLS for Office purposes in Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Apply stating terms to Post Box No. 3000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C C 9180

TO LET—ONE FLAT, Six airy rooms, two baths, two W.C., one kitchen. Forjett Street, Contractor's Building, 2nd Floor. Rent. 200 p.m. Apply PARSIAN JEWELLERY, Mart, 41, Medows Street. C R 93

TO LET—A big attractive GROUND FLOOR suitable for a Bank or big Show Room on Hornby Road. Apply S. D. DAVAR, Nawab Building, opposite Thos. Cook, between 3 and 6 p.m. C R72

TO LET or FOR SALE—BUNGALOWS on Dongersi Road, commanding sea view, excellent for chummery. Apply S. D. DAVAR, Nawab Building, opposite Thos. Cook, between 3 and 6 p.m. C R72

HOTEL, ROOMS IN HILL

LANDOUR.—TO BE LET Leadlis House Landour, near Woodstock College. Good, furnished and comfortable. Apply, RAHIM MULLA BAKSH, Londour, Mussoorie. D A C9123

MATHERAN—HOTEL METROPOLE open for the season Coolest and best position. Terms moderate. Please apply MANAGER. C 9125

KHANDALLA TO LET—A BUNGALOW. Rent Moderate. Apply Mrs. P. BAPTIST, 2, Methew Road, Chowpatty Bombay. D A 103

BOARD, & ROMS, ETC.

TO BE LET for Hindoos only—Well lighted and airy ROOMS with up-to-date sanitary and water supply arrangements with electric lights. And shops and godowns also to be let in the same building near Wadi Bunder Bridge. Sandhurst Plot No. 105. Apply to Owner ALLIMAHOMED. E R 79

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—FREE RECEIVERS of Begum Bahar Diary of 1921-22 free on application. Two anna stamp for an excellent wall almanac with two fine pictures. Apply to BEGUM BAHAR OFFICE, Post Box 709, (B), Calcutta.

WANTED—A COTTAGE PIANO by School teacher; moderate price. Apply sharp with full particulars to Box No. 3009, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" P R110

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FLOUR and SPICE MILLS in a very busy and central locality. Apply S. D. DAVAR, Nawab Building, opposite Thos. Cook, between 3 and 6 p.m. G. R73

FOR SALE—CASH CHEMIST'S SHOP with stock, goodwill, furniture and long lease on Hornby Road. Apply S. D. DAVAR, Nawab Building, opposite Thos. Cook, between 3 and 6 p.m. R73 G

A Flourishing PRINTING PRESS in Bombay with an annual nett income of more than Rs. 30,000 is for sale. For further particulars apply Box No. 3002, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." G R92

FOR SALE—A well-fitted DISPENSARY in Bombay. A ready going concern. Apply Box No. 3007, Advt. Dept.. "Bombay Chronicle." G R 104

LAND FOR SALE—Fine Plot for Buildings purpose—Survey No. 241, measuring 30 acres 4 Gunthas assessed at Rs. 14-14-0, situated at Lohogaon, behind the Yeravda Jail, in the Haveli Taluka, Poona District. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned. (Sd.) N. K. RAJGURU, B.A., LL.B., H. C. Pleader, 482, Narayan Peth, Poona City. G 101

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—VICTORIA and HORSE with harness. Owner going home. Price Rs. 1,250. Apply Box No. 3004 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." J C 9197

FOR HIRE—A very decent VIS-A-VIS and a SHOWY ARAB HORSE for morning and evening drives. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 3005, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." J R 100

FOR SALE 85 MODEL OVERLAND CAR complete with accessories and lighting set Rare opportunity for those wanting a really perfect car: Rs. 5,500, No offers. Apply Box No. 2097 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." J R80

FOR SALE—One teakwood built MOTOR LAUNCH, complete in order, with reversing gear shaft, propellor and tools. Length o. a. 17', Breadth 5'. Depth 3'. Draft 2', Brook Motor Engine of about 4 B. H. P. Single cylinder, speed 10 to 15 miles per hour Rs. 2,000. Apply Box No. 3008, Advt. Dept, "Bombay Chronicle". J 9214

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—6 PETROL TRAM CARS in good working order, accommodating 46 passengers each, 5 HORSE TRAM CARS, 12 ONE CYLINDER MAGNETO useful for motors and tram cars. Also miscellaneous tramway stores, Ball bearings, etc. S. P. MERCHANTS & Co., Bhimnath Stables, Baroda. J C9221

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE.—Blow Room Machine Howard and Bullch, working satisfactorily. Apply to the AGENT. THE HATIM MILL LIMITED, Surat. K 8833

FOR SALE—Well-known English Maker's big metal PRESSING PRESSES No. 3 (Screw Press) quite new, recently imported for Goldsmith's and Tin makers, etc; purposes, also Double Seaming machines work by hand power to make round tins, and also a big Drill and Punching machines and Tin maker's machinery. Apply to Messrs. ESOOFALLY DAWOODBHOY & SONS, 198, Bapu Khote Street, Jamli Mobolla, Bombay 9. K R108

FOR SALE.—One secondhand C02 Refrigerating and Ice making Plant of 10 ton capacity, by J. and E. Hall, complete with a belt driven compressor, a submerged condensor and an Evaporator with the Ice Tank. Also another complete Plant as above but of half a ton capacity. Reasonable offer accepted. Apply Box No. 2089 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 9145 K

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LADAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. M

WANTED—INTELLIGENT STUDENTS to know that Shorthand (Easy Rapid Method) Typewriting Accountancy Banking, French, Filing and Correspondence taught within 3 months. Service Guaranteed how to become a Qualified Shorthand Typist and Accountant, will be out Shortly Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283 Hornby Road. M R 105

WANTED.—Two Marathi knowing ASSISTANT MISTRESSES for the Girls' High School, Amraoti, from July, 1st 1921. Salary Rs. 75-5-100. (a) Minimum qualifications—Matriculation. Preference given to Intermediate and to trained or experienced teachers able to teach Mathematics. (b) Qualified to teach plain and fancy needlework and knitting. Preference given to candidates also qualified to teach Drawing. Lower pay may be offered with reference to experience and qualifications. Full details regarding family, race, religion, age, training, and previous experience with copies of testimonials should reach Inspectress of Schools, Nagpur, C.P., by June 1st. M C 9192

WANTED—A gentleman for the, Hindi Beopar College Gujranwala who may command a fair knowledge in English upto the B.A. Standard, may infuse virtues of patriotism, plain living, Hindu religion and of good character in the students and above all may be willing to work with a spirit of love and sacrifice in this College and may be able to organise and manage the institution where free education is imparted to Hindu boys. Can pay a salary upto Rs. 125 a month as subsistance allowance. Application with full particulars of qualifications and experiece in candidates own hand-writing in Hindi-Bhasha to avoid further reference should reach the undersigned by the 10th of May 1921. A gentleman with a knowledge of commercial education shall be given preference. Secretary, Hindi Beopar College, Guiranwala. M R 99

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

TO SOLICITORS—Bills of Costs prepared from papers. Terms on application to NIDHILAL & SCINDIA, No. 25-29, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. N R 1

FOR SALE.—A big lot of EMPTY PETROL DRUMS and TINS in good condition. Apply immediately to Box No. 3007, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." N C9208

WILD BEASTS FOR SALE—Lion Cub, male, born in captivity, 11 months old, in good condition. Panther Cubs, both male, about 2½ months old. Also Bear and Panther skins untanned, Tiger's fat. Apply to PANNA DURBAR. N 9154

FOR SALE—A collection of rare Persian, Greek, Indian, and English COPPER and SILVER COINS. Apply to Mr. F. J. GINWALA, Solicitor, 373, Hornby Road, above West-End Watch Co.. N R 97

FOR SALE—One Roll Film autographic 1A camera Graflex Reflex with Bausch and Lomb Tessai Lens, Focal Plane shutter working up to 1/8-1600 Sc. with plush lined solid leather. Price Rs. 400. (2) One R. B. Tele. Graflex Reflex with 6in. Cook-Anastigmat lens F4.6 Focal Plane shutter working 1/8-1000 Sc. 2 Film Packing Adapters. In plush lined solid leather case. Price Rs. 400. (3) One post card size Roll Film Goerz Tanax double extension with Goerz Dagor 1 ens. Compound shutter working up to 1-250 Sc. Price Rs. 200. All these are very high grade apparatuses in perfect order and in quite new condition. Please apply to Mr. Shivji Sejpar Dulla C/o Messrs. SHAMJI HEMRAJ & Co., 127/128, Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay. R61 N

LOST & FOUND.

THE ASSUR VEERJI MILLS, LIMITED. LOST OR MISLAID.—Two transfer Receipts Nos. 609 and 611 in respect of 100 shares Nos. 8341 to 8390 and 8396 to 8445 of the Assur Veerjee Mills, Ltd., in the name of Mr. Mangaldas Prehladbhai have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company, 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay; otherwise duplicate Transfer Receipts will be issued to the abovenamed Owner. PB R110

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—PARTNER with Rs. 20,000 to join a going concern dealing in Hardware, Metals, etc. Good connections. No brokers. Apply Box No. 2061, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." E C9119

SPORTS.

KIRKEE GYMKHANA RACES.—April 28 and 30, SOLABZALON & BOOKSELLERS. S C 9164

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—GAMMETER MULTIGRAPH No. 4, prints innumerable typewrite copies, etc. Rebuilt Oliver No. 5 with B. S and Tab Rs. 170. Slightly used Blick Portable with T. case Rs. 100, Secondhand Oliver Rs 100, Brand New Fox Standard and Portable Typewriters, Eureka and Tagger Ribbons Carbons. Repairs a specialty. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road opposite Messrs. COX & Co. Fort. T

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Remington No. 10 Brief Size	220
Remington No. 8 Brief Size	110
Under wood No. 5 Latest, Leather Case	220
Oliver No. 9 Rebuilt Like New	200
Empire No. 2 with Back spacer	145
Empire No. 1 Fiscap Size. Visible	100
L. C. Smith Brief Size	195
Royal No. 5 Visible	125
7 Lbs. Fox Portable with case	165

Typewriter Supplies stocked. Repairs to all Makes of Typewriters. Terms moderate.
THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING & CO.,
Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone 4869. T

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
National Portable No. 3 with Case	125
Remington 7, 2 Cols., Rs. 120, Oliver 3	125
Empire 2, Rs. 150, Sun, Back Spacer	150
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	190
Yost 20, Latest, Brief, little used	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 210, 240	275
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 225, 11, Policy	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, Brief	320
Underwood 5, new, used few days	325
Remington 10, new, used few days	375
L. C. Smith 5, Rs. 250, American Rebuilt	275
Oliver 9, American Rebuilt, Brief	275
Royal No. 5, Visible, 2 Cols., B. Spacer.	175

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay. T

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE INDIAN BLEACHING DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 29th day of April, 1921, a Dividend for the half year ended 31st December, 1920, at the rate of Rs. 10 per share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 6th day of May, 1921, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 19th day of April, 1921.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th April, 1921. C9224

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
JODHPUR STATE.

WANTED

ONE ASSISTANT ENGINEER.
Post Vacant and Pay.
Assistant Engineer for the Public Works Department, Jodhpur State. Pay Rs. 300—20—400. T. A. and leave according to Marwar State Rules. House rent allowance Rs. 20 a month.
Qualifications Required.
L.C.E. of any recognised University or equivalent with experience in India, of Road conruction, building construction, water supply and irrigation.
Officer to whom application should be made.
Superintending Engineer, P. W. D., Jodhpur.
Date by which application should be submitted.
May 10th, 1921.
NOTES.—(1) Applicants should submit copies of certificates and testimonials, three of which should be of recent date and should state present age.
(2) No interviewing expenses will be allowed, but the successful candidate will be paid only joining expenses.

(Sd.) S. T. STUBBS,
Offg. Superintending Engineer,
P. W. D. Marwar State. 9222

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for MONDAY, the 2nd May, 1921, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—
114. From Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, seconded by Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For obtaining from the Commissioner certain particulars regarding the work of widening and renewing the present Frere Bridge at Grant Road.
115. From Mr. N. M. Joshi—For obtaining certain particulars from the Commissioner regarding the provision of footpaths on roads in the City.
116. From Dr. K. E. Dadachanji—For obtaining certain details from the Commissioner regarding the system of maintaining Municipal Accounts, etc.
117—118. From Mr. Gulabchand Devchand—(117) For appointing a Committee to report as to what practical steps should be taken to mitigate the present hardship due to inadequate water supply and (118) For appointing a Committee to suggest retrenchments in the Municipal expenditure.
119—120. From Mr. A. E. Fazla—(119) For requesting the Commissioner of Police to take strict measures to remedy the nuisance caused by beggars shouting loudly on public roads and streets at night in the City and (120) For obtaining from the Commissioner estimates of cost of transferring the Tramway poles wherever they are in the centre of Tramway tracks to the sides of the roads, etc.
121. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For appointing a Committee to thoroughly investigate into the condition and working of the water works system for the City.

By order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office.
Bombay, 29th April, 1921. C9211

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that Mr. S. P. ATHAVALE, late of our Staff, has left our service from the 1st instant and hence any dealings with him will not be binding on us.

W. H. THORNS & CO.
25/29, Church Gate Street, Bombay. C9217

THE GWALIOR SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO. LTD.

GWALIOR.

THIS COMPANY has been started at Gwalior with many privilege graciously granted by the Gwalior Durbar and it can therefore work more successfully and profitably than other mills elsewhere. The public is therefore requested to buy shares at an early date and so avoid disappointment.
GOVINDRAO & COMPANY,
9216 Managing Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "KASADO MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unwithout delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the Undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Messrs. Brieson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims for shortage or short delivery are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.
The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay,
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the advertisement appearing in the issue of this paper of the 29th instant over the signature of one PANA ALFOO, who alleges that he has a claim against the undersigned for a considerable amount in respect of work done by him as Coutractor of certain buildings at Love Lane, Mazagon, and who also claims a lien on the said buildings pending full payment of the amount, IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the said Pana Alfoo having not completed the contract work, within the stipulated time, and having used inferior and rotten materials, which necessitated the removal thereof, the undersigned has put an end to the contract.
The undersigned states that the said Pana Alfoo falsely claims a far larger sum than certified by the Engineer and the undersigned denies that such sum, as claimed, is due to him or that he has any lien or claim on the said building either according to law or under the term of Agreement and the public is warned against dealing with the said Pana Alfoo in respect of the said buildings.
Dated this 29th day of April, 1921.
ALI MAHOMED SALEH MAHOMED.
Sher House,
4, Club Road, Byculla. R113

CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

MODIFIED UP TO THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the abovementioned Act, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the 13th day of June, 1921, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public street known as Forbes Street.
A plan of this street showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.
Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.
Dated this 25th day of April, 1921.
H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay. C9218

THE MADHORAO SCINDIA MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 16th day of May, 1921, at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, "Canada Building," Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1 To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1921 and the Balance Sheet as at that date, of the Company.
2 To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3 To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4 To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration, and
5 To transact other ordinary business of the Company.
NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th day of May to 21st day of May 1921, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
MATHRADAS & Co.,
Agents.
Canada Building,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 29th April, 1921.
N. B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 23rd May, 1921, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 16th May 1921 to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted. Change of address if any, should be notified at once. C9236

PUBLIC NOTICE.

APOLOGY,

Messrs. Tata Sons Limited,
Agents,
The Tata Mills Limited.

Sirs,

WE, DALLATRAM MOHANDAS CHHABRA, a firm, carrying on business in Bombay, Karachi and other places hereby tender to you our unqualified apology for having sold in Bombay, Karachi and in other places red twill and other cloths bearing a tickets and a CHAP or mark which we acknowledge to be an imitaton of the ticket and chap or marks used by you on red twill sold by you and other cloth manufactured at your Mill, known as the Bombay United Mills and which you have the exclusive right to use in connection with red twill and other descriptions of cloth. The Ticket used by you is generally known as "Kadambari" ticket having depicted upon it a figure of a female in Indian costume, seated upon a rock and playing a musical instrument and the chap or mark consists of a circular ribbon and enclosing two semi circular sprays of leaves between which are depicted two clasped hands and under the said circular ribbon is a repetition of the devise of the clasped hands and the words "trade mark" and "Unity is strength" and below the latter words a rectangular figure with undercut and round corners enclosing the words "shake hand chap."
On account of our selling such red twill and other cloths bearing a ticket and a chap in imitation of the said ticket and chap used by you on your red twill and other cloths you filed a suit against us in the High Court of Bombay being Suit No. 303 of 1921, wherein be a Consent Decree made on the 7th April, 1921, we our servants and agents were by the order of the Bombay High Court retrained from selling offering for sale or dealing in any red twill or other cloths bearing the tickets used by us or bearing any other ticket or chap or mark which might be a colourable imitation of the ticket and chap used by you in connection with the red twill and other cloths. We have also ordered by the Bombay High Court to deliver up to you all tickets and chap or make in our possession or under our control which infringe the tickets and chap or mark used by you whether our tickets and chaps or marks are or are not affixed to or stamped upon pieces of red twill or other cloths. We have also been ordered by the Bombay High Court to render an account of the profits derived by us from the sale of red twill and other cloths bearing the ticket and chap or mark used by us or either of them and for such purposes we have agreed to give you inspection of all our accounts books and to give you information from whom and were red twill and other cloths bearing such ticket and chap or mark were purchased, and where the red twill was dyed and who dyed the same. We have also been ordered by the Bombay High Court to pay to you all profits made by us on the sale of such red twill and other cloths bearing the said ticket and chap or mark and we have also been ordered to pay costs of the suit and interest on judgment at six per cent. per annum. We have also agreed to give you in writing the apology which we hereby do and we have also agreed to have this apology published in the Bombay and Karachi local newspapers at our expence and you are at full liberty to do so.
Dated this twenty second day of April, 1921.
Witness
(Sd.) DHAURAJMAT.
We are,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) DALATRAM MOHANDAS
Partner of
Messrs. Daulatram Mohandas Chhabra.
C9215

TENDERS, AUCTION SALE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for constructing latrines and urinals with care-taker's quarters including sanitary fittings, etc., at Abdul Rehman Street, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 9th day of May, 1921.
Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.
Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.
JAMES W. MACKISON, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Special Engineer,
Development Works.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 29th April, 1921. C9219

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KHOJA ALLARAKHIA JIVRAJ, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.
All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, exchange, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 12-16, Oak Lane Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY
All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuages tenements dwelling houses bungalows and other structures including well trees, etc., standing thereon except furniture and machinery lying therein situate, lying and being at Parel Road, Chinchpoogli in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (2904) Two thousand six hundred and four square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 706, New No. A/13455, New Survey No. B/3619, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward Nos. 7489 (1), 7489 (1a), 7489, (1B), 7489 (1C) and Street Nos. 91, 91AA, 91AAA, and 91AAAA and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of late Sir Tharia Topal, on or towards the South by the property of Rahimbai Allibhai, on or towards the West by Parel Road and on or towards the East by the property of Sir Jamsedji Jijibhoy Baronet.
Dated this 27th day of April, 1921.
MEHTA LALJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. C 9199

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED for the purposes of the preparation of Dividend Warrants from the 16th day of May to the 31st day of May, 1921 (both days inclusive). The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 15th day of June, 1921, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 14th day of May, 1921, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.

By order of the Board,
R. H. PARKER,
Secretary.
C213

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between Purshotamdas Hurji and Framjiwandas Hurji carrying on business as chemists and druggists at Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay, under the style or firm of Hurji Mooji & Co., has been DISSOLVED as from the 5th day of April, 1921.

The said Framjiwandas Hurji, who alone will carry on the business in the old name of Hurji Mooji & Co., shall alone be responsible for the dealings and transactions entered into by him in that name after the said date. Purshotamdas Hurji had now no concern or interest in the said firm.

All debts due by the late firm are arranged to be paid on application to Mr. A. F. Soonawalla of Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Co., or Mr. Thakordas P. Munim of Messrs. Hiralal Thakordas & Co.

Dated this 28th day of April, 1921.

HIRALAL THAKURDAS & CO.
Attorneys for Mr. Purshotamdas Hurji 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
O 210

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ROOKMABAI alias ROOKMABAE, alias RAKHMABAI alias RAKHAMABAI alias RUKMABAI, widow of Narayen Bhasker, late of Bombay Pathare Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

MORESHWAR MADHOWRAO KOTHARE, Acting Head Clerk and Cashier to the Chief Clerk, Insolvent Debtors' Court, High Court, Bombay residing at Khatarah Istellane, outside the Fort of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu Inhabitant the grandson of the said deceased....Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-Sixth day of April in the year of our Lord one Thousand Nine Hundred and twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.
The 26th day of April, 1921.
MORESHWAR MADHOWRAO KOTHARE
Petitioner-in-Person.
R 111

SALES BY AUCTION

MESSRS SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD MAHIM.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, with further instructions from and on behalf of Messrs. Unwalla Peerojshaw & Papa, Attorneys for Mr. Cowashaw Hormasji Batliwalla (plaintiff in Suit and Permanand defendant) and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser the said Kanhayalal Purmanand Seth by Public Auction on TUESDAY, 3rd May, 1921 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of the pension and tax tenure land or ground, containing by admeasurement 4,336 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenements or buildings, huts including wells, trees, plants & standing thereon situate at Lady Jamshedji Road, Mahim in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. and New No. 3737, Old Survey No. [illegible] New Survey No 1/1491 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Sheet (2A) 4892, 4891 (2), 4891 (3), 4 [illegible] Street Nos. 219(aa), 220, 219, 219(a) 219(b), and bounded on or towards the North by a passage and partly by a property of [illegible] Bhanji on or towards the South partly by the property formerly of Hormasji Edalji Songa and now belonging to Mulji Haridas and partly by the property of Mahadeo Bhaskar on or towards the East by Lady Jamshedji Road, and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Kalianji Shivji and now belonging to Memon Saleman Chutaiwalla and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla Peerojshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the Vendors at their office 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 30th April, 1921.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BY "KRISTODAS."

The Seven Percent Loan.

The Indian people's feelings have passed the stage of being shocked or astounded at any steps taken by either the Secretary of State or the Finance Department of the Government of India with regard to the management and control of Indian finances. There is no need to repeat the sad tale of aggregious blunders and impertinent bluff which characterised the operations of the financial departments of the Government whether in London or Simla last year. It is barely a fortnight since the Indian Merchants' Chamber vehemently denounced the way in which the Financial Committee of the India Office was interfering with the financial management of the Government of India and emphasised the necessity of having able Indians on that Committee. Before this protest has time to die away and Mr. Hailey's halting explanation time to be forgotten, the Secretary of State has jumped another suprise upon the Indian people in the form of his loan of 7 per cent with its queer conditions regarding conversion. The Government cannot, surely, be unaware of the changed attitude of the Indian people with regard to the Government's loan programme. It was described by the Indian Chamber in their suggestions made to the Railway Committee regarding the flotation of loans. They mentioned that loans should be raised in England only after the Indian resources were fully tapped. It is true that our effete Legislative Assembly gave their tacit consent to the item in Mr. Hailey's Budget speech regarding the 5 million pounds loan to be raised in London. Even then, Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy suggested that in view of the vast funds of the Secretary of State lying with London bankers and commercial concerns it would not be difficult to get funds on easy terms. The Secretary of State has not only increased the sum to be raised in London but also floated it on conditions and terms which cannot by any stretch of imagination be called easy for the Indian tax-payer.

Onerous Conditions.

The loan is floated at 7 per cent. It is argued with a show of plausibility that the high British income-tax of six shillings in the pound will make the rate of interest to the British investors something like 5 per cent. The Indian tax-payer, however, has nothing to do with this. To him it will be as if the seven per cent loan is floated income-tax free for the whole of the proceeds of the income-tax will be received by the British Treasury. Not only this but a holder of £100 new loan will be entitled to convert it into 3 per cent irredeemable loan at about £200. This will mean a useless and unnecessary increase in the burden of debt to India and permanently increase the rate of interest to 6 per cent. This is entirely unjustifiable under the circumstances. Last year the Government misled by the Babington-Smith Currency committee committed the folly of calculating that the silver prices would not go down. This time they are again committing the mistake of believing that the rate of interest as it is at present is something stable and permanent. As a matter of fact, there is no warrant for thinking like this. Experts are of opinion in fact that in near furture the rate of interest will go down to the level of pre-war times. If this is the case, it will mean that the Indian tax-payer will have to pay a rate of interest higher than the usual rate prevailing at the time in near future.

Reply of the Government.

The agitation being run by the Indian Chamber against the operations of the Finance Department has led to one good result at least and it is that the Government have shaken off their attitude of indifference with which they regarded all public protests. The celerity with which Mr. Cook has replied to the telegram of protest of the Indian Merchants Chamber is something refreshing, though the same thing cannot be said of the contents of the reply. The Government take it for granted that the value of money in London and the general conditions of the money markets are not necessarily identical with those in India and that the credit of India in London is also not good. We, however, do not want all these considerations to operate for the very simple reason that we believe in the first place, that India would have taken up the loan quickly if the rate had been 7 per cent income-tax free; in the second place, the Secretary of State can exert his pressure on London bankers and commercial concerns to float the loan at cheaper rates. Mr. Cook writes that the fact that the Secretary of State has been able to raise a larger sum than the sterling loan of 5 million pounds budgetted for is a matter upon which the country, as a whole, should congratulate itself. Forsooth, the country may well congratulate itself upon giving a high rate of interest which was entirely unwarranted and offering terms of conversion which were unjust to the Indian tax-payer. How tempting the terms offered by the Secretary of State must have appeared to the British public is evidenced by the loan being taken up within a few hours of its flotation. Comment is needless.

Railways and Employment of Indians.

There are some sacred preserves for the favoured of the gods, we mean the Anglo-Indian community, in this country. One of these preserves is the railways in the higher grades of which hardly a few Indians have yet been able to gain admission. A writer in "Business" has a long article dealing with the railways in India and devotes one paragraph to the question of employment of Indians. There are some important statistics given in his paragraph which will be interesting at the present time when the Railway Committee is considering the whole railway question in all its digerent aspects and has required a voyage to Great Britain to enable it to write its report in a cool atmosphere after its strenuous exertions of four months in this god-forgotten land. No doubt it will be a voluminous report and we may expect a heapful of platitudes and shibleths and but a few grains of wheat embedded in the mass of chaff.

According to the Public Services Commission of 1915, there were 447 appointments in the superior grade of the State-railways worked by the Government. They were held members of the three classes in the following proportions:—

	Pay Rs. 200 and above.		Pay Rs. 500 and above.		Pay and Rs. 835 above.	
	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.
Indians ..	45	10	10	6	11	6
Europeans ..	330	74	257	21	155	85
Anglo-Indians ..	72	15	42	13	17	9
Total..	447	100	318	100	483	100

If we take all the Railways in India, the total number of appointments in the Superior grades (of Rs. 250 to Rs. 3,0000 per mensem) and the monthly pay attached to the same, are as follows:—

	Europeans and Anglo-Indians.		Indians.		Total	
	No.	Monthly Pay	No.	Monthly Pay	No.	Pay.
On Railway worked by Government.	455	3,53,708	45	26,425	500	3,80,133
By large Companies.	1,088	8,58,803	28	12,293	1,116	8,71,095
By Minor Companies.	22	.. ..	3	2,250	26	.. ..
By Native States.	32	20,985	11	3,180	43	24,165
Total	1,598	..	87	43,147	1,618	..

The figures speak for themselves. All the labour of the Railway Commission we shall consider unavailing if it does not devote strong paragraphs to this crying evil and suggest a 50 per cent limit at once for the employment of Indians in the higher grades rising to 75 per cent.

Banking & Industry.

A recent number of the "Statist" has got an informal article on this subject. Bankers in the United Kingdom are still of a very conservative and orthodox trend of mind and there are very few adherents of the policy of identifying banking interests more closely with initiation and conduct of industrial enterprises. It is thought that to follow the German example would seriously impair that liquidity of funds which it is the basic principle of British banking to maintain and would endanger its powers to meet liabilities of depositors on demand or on short notice. It is believed that if any industrial enterprise is sound it will attract capital by itself without the artificial spoon-feeding methods adopted by the banks. Such view however does not take cognisance of countries like India in their rudimentary state of industrial development where several industries have to languish because of the want of public support. We do not take cognisance of the last two exceptional years when owing to the artificial boom created after the Armistice an abnormal number of joint stock companies was started and patronised by the public with the illusory hope of earning an easy premium over their investments. Not taking into account, however, such artificial periods, the normal condition of Indian industrialism is that bonafide industrial enterprises do not receive much financial support from the public. It is through these directions that banks can step in as they do in England. The *'Statist'* observes, that many favour the setting up in India of a somewhat similar system and here as in Japan the German model serves as an inspiration. In Japan there are State support and control in the case of banks designed to assist the commerce and industry of the country. The close nature of the tie between German banking and German industries was at the outset motived by the peculiar conditions of the country, the individual members of the public having neither the capital nor the desire to support the industrial ventures. This is exactly the position which is to be found even in this country also, and it is on that account that several of our publicists have cried themselves hoarse for having industrial banks in the country. Unfortunately, the so-called industrial banks started recently are meant for helping bigger industries, as was the case with Presidency banks and Exchange banks, and the result is that smaller industries, especially in rural areas, remain uncared for.

Employment of Indians in Banks.

We emphasised some time back the necessity for having an Indian managing governor in place of Sir Robert Aitken, who was going to England. Sir Robert has now left India and Mr. Murray is appointed in his place. Does this mean that there is no suitable Indian found to take up the managing governorship of the bank on Rs. 10,000 per month with so many collateral advantages? We cannot think so. The only reason must be that the so-called change in the angle of vision has not affected this particular institution. An enterprising Member of either of the upper Houses of Legislature can very well ask how many Indians are holding appointments drawing more than Rs. 500 per month in the Imperial Bank.

CABLE QUOTATIONS

COTTON

Liverpool, 25th April, 1921

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool, ..	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	
" " Sales of East Indian ..	150
" " Imports	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid American Spot Fair inquiry ..	£	8 10
Egyptian F G F Sakels		17 75
New York, 11 a. m, (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May ..	12 15
	July ..	12 17
	Oct. ..	13 30
New Orleans 10 a. m, —	May. ..	11 71
	July ..	12 27

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 27th April, 1921

Months	To-day's prices
Apl.	..
May	7.98
June	..
July	8.26
Aug	..
Sep	..
Oct	8.54
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	8.72
Feb.	..
Mar	8.82

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 25th April 1921

April	7 94
May	8 0
June	8 13
July	8 37
August	8 40
September	8 50
October	8 58
November	8 65
December	8 73
January	3 75
February	8 79
March	8 84

Tone:—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 2 April, 1921

M.G. Bengal, Good	4.25
" " Fully Good	4.75
" " Fine	5.00
" No. 1 Oomra, Good	5.00
" " " Fully Good	5 50
" " " Fine	5 75
" Broach, Good	6 70
" " Fully Good	6.95
" " Fine	7 3
" Saiude, Good	4 1
" " Fully Good	4 63
" " Fine	4.85

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 25th April, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
April	15 60
May	15 50
June	15 4
July	15.30
Aug.	15 3.
Sep.	15.35
Oct.	15.35
Nov	15.5.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 26th April, 1921

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports ..		23 000
" Exports to Great Britain ..		Nil
" " " Continent ..		2 000
Futures at New York	May ..	12 11
Futures at New York	July ..	12 7
	Oct. ..	12 31
Spot Cotton at New York ..		12 30
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..		11.25
Futures at New Orleans —	May ..	11 78
	July ..	12 29
Fair Rio Coffee No 7 quality ..		5 11/16
Demand Bills		3 94 3
Silver Certificates Fine U S Mined ..		99 1 4
" " " Foreign ..		60 3/8

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 28th April, 1921

May	12 12
July	12 07
October	13 26

Liverpool, 25th April, 1921

May	8 01
July	8 28
October	8 62
January	8 63

London, 28th April 1921

Telegraphic Transfers ..	1/3 3/4	Quiet
Bar Silver Spot ..	34 3/4	Steady
Bar Gold	104/3	Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, 25th April, 1921

Rentes 3%	56 1/2
Bar Silver Spot ..	34 5/8
" 2 Months hence ..	34 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—	
Commercial selling, Quiet	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7% since 15th April, 1920.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	6
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m st ..	5 7/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	7 1/8
" " " 6 " ..	7 1/4
Interest day to day loans ..	4 3/4
" 7 day Market loans ..	5 1/4

London, 28th April 1921.

Bank of England Rate of Discount has been reduced to 6 1/2 per cent.

METALS.

London, 25th April, 1921

English best Selected Copper ..	£71
Standard Copper G. M. B. ..	£70 1/8
Copper Braziers	£116
Yellow Metal	£9 3/4
Hard Spelter	£20 1/2
Corrugated Sheets	£27
Tin Block	£171

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris .. Francs 63 73

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loans 4 %, 1960/90 ..	£70 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 % ..	£71 3 4
War Loans 5 %, 1929/47 ..	£88 13 6
Consols 2 1/2 %	£48 1 2
Rupee Paper 3½ % ..	£3 1/2
Indian Stock—3½ % Sterling Loans	£56 3/8
Government Securities 3 % ..	£49 1/8

7 % Indian Loan is at a premium of 1 5/8 per cent

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June, .. 10 1/4

Tone:—

Plantation First Later Crepe March, .. 11 1/8

Tone:—Closed Quiet

SEEDS.

London, 25th April, 1921.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Seal Bold April-May, Quoted ..	£16
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs ex-Ship	..
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May, Nominal	£14
TONE OF RAPESEED:—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May, Nominal Nothing doing. ..	£17 1/2
TONE OF LINSEED:—	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) April-May, Resellers Very Quiet ..	£14 1/4
COTTONSEED. Bombay (sound delivered per tone.) April-May, Nominal	9 3/8
TORIA RAPESEED:— April-May, .. others	£ 17

WHEAT.

London, 25th April, 1921

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62½ lbs. loading Paid	—	£73
" 64 lbs loading sellers		
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs Cargo	—	
April-May, Sellers—	—	£75
Do. Sellers	—	£71/6
Argentine Plate. 78 kg	—	£75
AUSTRALIAN F A Q rail	—	£76
— — Gradies A paid	—	£71
— — Grades B.	—	£65
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C I F. Afloat Sellers	—	£75

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£13 1/2
Hongkong Bank	£96
National Bank	£36

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 25th April, 1921

Fine White Java, C & F Calcutta June, Sellers—	29/6
Fine White Java, C & F Bombay June-July, Sellers	30
Fine White Java, C & F Karachi June-July Sellers	30/3

Tone:—Dull

COLOUR MARKETS.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, April 29.

The Colour Market passes quiet and fair business passing at the ruling rates. Alizarine indicates a weak tone and the prices have gone down. The well-known Cow and Brahama brands are quoted at Rs. 235 per cwt. while only 20 per cent. German paste is offered at about Rs. 200 per cwt. Congo-Red reports some fair business owing to inquiry from the mofussil, but the local demand was poor. The arrival is regular however it seems the indents of limited quantities were booked, and therefore the local prices are maintained.

Quotations:—
Alizarine (Br) Rs. 230 per cwt.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Rs. 200 per cwt.
Alizarine I. P. Rs. 750 per cask.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 15 per lb.
Delta Purpurine Rs. 7 per lb.
Chrysophimine Rs. 5 per lb.
Direct Green Rs. 6 per lb.
Scarlet Rs. 5/8/0 to 6 per lb.
Rhodamine Rs. 11 per lb.
Carthamine Rs. 2/8/0 per lb.
Metanil Yellow M. Rs. 8 per lb.
Bismark Brown Rs. 4 per lb.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs. 4 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 2/12/0 per lb.
Congo-Red Rs. 3/8/0 to 4/8 per lb.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, April 29.

The market continues quiet on the whole. There has been some activity in Cotton Healds and the price quoted is varying at Rs. 34-0 per 800 eyes. Reeds have, of late, gathered good deal of strength and the price has touched nearly 6 As. per 100 dents for fresh best lots. Home-quotation has been maintained at nearly 7d C. I. F. Bombay.

Roller Cloth and Sizing flannels have some animation and the former due to its scarcity in the market has advanced to Rs. 12 per yd., for K. quality. Demand is still likely to be more robust, and if no consignments from England will arrive, the prices are expected to go further.

Among wooden sundries, the tone is absolutely quiet, and the market is conspicuous by an absence of demand. Good stocks of Japanese Bobbins have been lying idle in the market the stockists waiting for an opportunity to dispose off their holdings. Slubbings and Rowings have no changes in values Firms both Conical and weft kept dull without inquiry. Ring Rabbeth 5in. had a very small demand.

Picking Bands witnessed a small rise. Roller skins kept steady. Beltings have nothing attractive.

Healds Rs. 3-4-0; Reeds As. 5; Roller Cloth K Rs. 12; Roller Skins Rs. 100/120; Slubbings (Jap.) Rs. 46; Rowings Rs. 38; Conical Pirn Rs. 11; Conical Pirn (Eng 5in. Rs. 36; Picking Bands Rs. 2-12-0; Pickers Rs. 70/100; Fillets Rs. 1-14-0; Bandings (Oldham) Rs. 1-12-0.

CHEMICALS MARKETS.

Bombay, April 29.

The chemicals market had some animation this week. Heavy chemicals such as, Zinc Chloride, Caustic Soda, Sodium Sulphide, Bleaching Powder, and Magnesium Chloride continued in lively demand, with an appreciable rise in values. Magnesium German was quoted at Rs. 15 thus witnessing a rise of nearly Rs. 3 per cwt. Bleaching U. A. has touched Rs. 40; whereas English changed hands at Rs. 35. Caustic Soda, though not advanced in rate, is quoted at Rs. 34; Sodium changed frequent hands.

The sizing starches also have good deal of activity. Farina K is quoted at Rs. 23/8 per cwt. Sago changed hands at Rs. 13 wheat starch is quoted at Rs. 25.

Among fine chemicals, Antimony salts and Aniline salts saw a further decline by a few annas per lb. Yellow prussiate of potash was also quoted at two three annas less per pound. Bichromate of soda was offered at nearly 8d. per lb. C. I. F. Bombay.

Sodium Sulphide Rs. 26; Sodium Sulphide U. A. Rs. 36.

Guic Chloride Rs. 45; Bleaching Powder U. A. Rs. 40.

Bleaching Powder Rs. 35 (Eng); Aniline Salt Rs. 1-5-0.

Antimony Salt Rs. 2-3-0; Biehromate Soda Rs. 100.

Bichromate of Potash Rs. 125; Caustic Soda Rs. 34.

Farnia (K) Rs. 23-8-0; Sago Rs. 13.

SUGER MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, April 29.

We have to report a quiet but steady market during the week with small fluctuations and fair demand and prices for ready sugars remain unchanged s.s. Sarada arrived during the week with 2600 bags of Java Sugar. Karachi and Calcutta markets remain steady with small business doing Java market is reported quiet with many sellers and a large business has been done for India, a good business has been done 1 in our market in White Java June shipment at 30s. per cwt. Free Bombay Harbour. Home and American Markets remain quiet with very little business doing. The demand from Gulf continues good and offtake is satisfactory.

The following are the bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. Rs. 39-8-0 eq. 44s. F. B. Harbour stocks 56,000 bags.

Beet Rs. 39-8-0 eq. 44s. F. B. Harbour stocks 1,000 bags.

Natal Rs. 39-4-0 stocks 500 tons.

Mauritius Rs. 39-4-0 stocks 3,000 bags.

HOME MARKETS.

Bombay, April 29.

Markets at home continue steady in spite of prolonged coal strike otherwise we would have seen better prices than those now ruling we advise buying at this level. The following are the changes in the home markets as quoted and compared with last week.

Commening from 19th April 1921 to 27th April 1921.

Liverpool spot 1921 8.15 8.17 plus 2.
Liverpool May 1921 7.85 7.95 plus 10.
Liverpool July 1921 8.10 8.23 plus 13.
New York spot 1921 11.95 12.30 plus 35.
New York May 1921 11.92 12-11 plus 19.
New York July 1921 12-54 12-64 plus 10.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, April 29.

On the 22nd April Local Markets. F. G Broach April-May and July-August 1921 opened in the Bazar at Rs. 273 and 296 went up to Rs. 295 and Rs. 318 on the 26th April last but on heavy profit taking at the above level, it dropped to Rs. 280 and Rs. 30 on the 28th and closed in the evening on the above day at Rs. 290 for April-May and at Rs. 313 for July-August 1921.

Fine Oomras for May and July opened a Rs. 242 and Rs. 258 went up to Rs. 258 and Rs. 273 and closed yesterday at Rs. 251 for May and Rs. 216 for July 1921.

F. G. Bengal opened at Rs. 207 for May and Rs. 219/20 for July, went up to Rs. 215 for May and Rs. 228 for July and closed yesterday at Rs. 210 for May and Rs. 224 for July.

We recommend buying July-August Broach at about Rs. 300 to Rs. 305 with the idea of selling again at a good profit.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady during the week. There was a fairly good inquiry from Japan shippers and Mill buyers. About 30,000 bales are reported to have changed hands during the week under review.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Pet Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK STATEMENT THAT ANY MAN OR WOMAN CAN UNDERSTAND

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SIMPLIFIED BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

THE BANK OWES TO DEPOSITORS .. .. Rs. 11,03,00,000

FOR THIS PURPOSE WE HAVE

I. Cash & Deposits with other Banks	Rs	1,83,00,000
II. Investments in Treasury Bills, Govt. Bonds etc. ..	"	2,34,00,000
III. Loans to Individuals &	"	7,21,00,000
IV. Bank Premises	"	35,00,000
TOTAL TO MEET INDEBTEDNESS	Rs	11,73,00,000
Leaving a surplus of	Rs	70,00,000
Add to this the Reserve Liability of our Share-holders	"	50,00,000
GIVING A NET RESULT OF A SURPLUS OF Rs. 1,20,00,000 OVER OUR LIABILITIES	Rs	1,20,00,000

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Sicilia" with outward mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

The Zenith Life Assurance Co., Ord. Genl meeting, 125 Esplanade Road, 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, May 1

Performance by the Gandharva Natak Mandli ("Swayamvara") and of Mr. B. G. Horniman, Elphinstone Theatre Corner Grant Road, 5 p.m.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, at 5-30 p.m. to-morrow.

ANTONIO DESOUZA'S HIGH SCHOOL BYCULLA.

The annual prize distribution will be held to-day in the school hall at 5-30 p.m. The parents of the children and well-wishers of the school are cordially invited.

SANTACRUZ CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the members will be held at Mr. H. M. Desai's residence to-morrow (Sunday at 8 a.m. (morning) to elect delegates to the ensuing Maharashtra Provincial Conference to be held at Bessein.

BANDRA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the members will be held at Mr. Mugatlal Bhatt's bungalow to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (evening), to elect delegates to the ensuing Maharashtra Provincial Conference to be held at Bessein.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city on the 28th instant was 182 as compared with 110 of the corresponding day of last year and 277 in 1919. There were 18 attacks and 11 deaths from plague and 7 attacks and no death from small-pox.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "SICILIA."

The following are among the passengers (Homeward bound) per the s. s. Sicilia, which leaves Bombay to-day at 1 p.m.:—

Brig-Genl C B Bright, Mr N L Cater, I.C.S., Brig-Genl C C Luard (and Mrs), Lt-Col A C L. McCormick (and Mrs), Major-Genl Sir John Moore, Mr M A Krishna Pillai, Genl McCulloch, Dewan Bahadur Pantula Garu Ramchandra Rao, Hon Sir Dewa Prasad Sarbadhikary.

EMMANUEL CHRUCH (C. M. S.) GIRGAUM.

(5th Sunday after Easter.)

May 1.

Clergy:—English:—Rev. G. Clark, M.A. Marathi:—Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A.

English Services:—8-15 a.m. Holy Communion. 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service:—9-30 a.m.

COWARDLY ASSAULT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Sub-Inspector Chitre charged Mohanlal Jethalal, a Bania, working in the cloth market, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt with a penknife to one Gokuldas Lilladhar, a cloth merchant's assistant.

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are that on the night of the 6th instant, he was going home for his meals. While he reached the old Hanuman Lane, he felt something hard striking his back and immediately afterwards he felt a stab on the right side of his back. When he turned round he saw the accused behind him. The accused immediately bolted away and he followed him up to the junction of the road, when hearing the shouts of Chor, Chor, a coachman arrested him. His clothes were all stained with blood and he was, thereafter, removed to the hospital. The complainant further stated that there was no enmity between them and he was unable to say for what particular reason he was so treated by the accused. However, he conjectured that the accused might have been instigated by his relatives and friends to set up a cloth press in the market because he had rendered help to a third party to do so in the rival press.

Mr. Reuben Solomon appeared for the accused and Mr. Chhatrapati for the complainant.

The accused in pleading not guilty stated that somebody might have stabbed him and bolted away. He further stated that he left the cloth market that night at 9 p.m. and while he was going along Hanuman Lane Tullockchand Kapurchand, a cloth merchant, called out to him to come and eat pan-supari. After eating pan-supari they dispersed. His friend, then, turned into a cross lane. When he had proceeded about ten paces he heard the cries of Chor, Chor. When he went on the spot the coachman and several others assaulted him and handed him over to the police.

His Worship, after hearing the evidence, in convicting the accused, remarked that the offence committed by the accused was cowardly. He, therefore, convicted him and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 150, or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three months. If the fine he recovered, Rs. 100 should be paid to the complainant by way of compensation.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

April 29.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 29-8.
Bars Silver ready, Rs. 99-8.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London, 1/3-5/8.
D D on London, 1/3-11/16.
3 M/st D A, 1/4-1/16.
D D on Paris, Francs 330.
3 M/st D A, Francs 365.
T T on Japan, Rs. 188.
60 D/st D P, Rs. 181
American Cross Rate, Dollars 3.95.
Paris Cross Rate, Francs 52.20.
German Cross Rate, 252.
London Silver Spot D, 34⅞.
London Silver Forward D, 34-3/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan, 81-8.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22, 100.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 71.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent Paper, 57-4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, 62.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, 62.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 62.

SHARES.

The market closed strong.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance 2150, Bombay Cotton 1620, Bombay Dyeing 3395, Century 1155, Central India 3625, Colaba Land 250, Crescent 500, Currimbhoy 1370, David 1635, Fazulbhoy 1650 N. Finlay 970, Indian Bleaching 177/8, Indore Malwa 572/8, Kasturchand 1280, Kohinoor 2295, New Great 742/8, Pearls 1065, Phoenix 1045, Swan 965, Simplex 730, Shapurji 317/8, Swadeshi 3830.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 630 xd, Bombay Burma 555, Bombay Burma N I 170 pr, Bt Burma Petrol 16, Bombay Tramway 120 xd, Bombay Steam 307/8, Bundi Cement 42, Indian Cement 335, Katni ord 280, Katni def 1475, New India Insurance ans. 8 dis, Shivrajpur 31, Tata ord 121/4, Tata def 558, Tata Hydro 840, Tata Oil 105, Tata Bank 24, Scindia Steam 15 dis.

MAHARASHTRA CONFERENCE

NO PLAGUE AT BASSEIN.

Mr. J. M. Mehta, Chairman of the Reception Committee writes to say:—

As several wild and exaggerated rumours about plague in Bassein have created some misapprehension in the minds of the intending delegates and visitors to the Conference the Reception Committee considers it necessary for the information of the public to issue the following statement of facts on the authority of the medical gentlemen on the committee, reviewing the situation from the beginning till now.

DOCTOR'S STATEMENT.

Statement of medical men of the Reception Committee of Bassein:—

Early in the new year stray rats began to die in some parts of the town but no plague case had occurred until the end of 1921; when it was decided in March to hold the Provincial Conference in Bassein barely one or two deaths from plague had occurred and up to the movement of writing this statement altogether eleven deaths had occurred in sixty days.

Happily not a single fresh death from plague has taken place for the last ten days.

In anticipation of a possible outbreak of plague the Reception Committee decided to erect the pendal and the delegates camps far away from the town on the palm groves near the Bassein fort. People who had removed from Bassein owing to plague are now returning to their houses in the town and the undersigned beg to assure the public that to the best of their information and for all practical purposes, there is no risk or danger in attending the conference.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Messrs. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatallah, Cowasji Jehangir (Junior), K. F. Dadachanji, S. S. Bathiwala, G. K. Sathe, Naoroji M. Dumasia, M. A. Haveliwala, and A. N. Surve, members of the Select Committee of the Council of H. E. the Governor of Bombay on the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, in their report state:—

"This Bill has been considered before introduction by a committee of the Bombay Corporation. After reading it carefully clause by clause we have come to the conclusion that no amendment is necessary."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 29.

There was a fair inquiry in coal section to-day, but volume of business put through was not great. Jute section was a little steadier but quiet. Cotton shares were not so freely dealt in, Dunbars remaining almost stagnant. In miscellaneous section there was little of interest, but business generally was on a small scale. The market will be closed to-morrow and every Saturday until further notice. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bhalgora 35-12, Bokaro and Ramgurh 26, Burrakur 50, Central Kurkend 31, Gopalichuck 8-4, Jainty Central 14-8, Kasta (contry) 6-8 prem, Karanpura 20-12, Neetooria 11-12, North-West contry 42-8 prem, Patmohna 12-10, Samla Govindpur 11-4, Suratand 17-4.

Jute:—Anglo-India 268, Belvedere 305, Fort Gloster 683-8, Howrah 39-8, Hooghly 65-8, Kankinarrah 411 sl, Kinnison 885 and 879-2 sl, Lansdowne 279-8 and 281 sl, Northbrook 56-8, Soorah pref 102, Standard 400.

Miscellaneous:—Alpha General Insurance 1-10 discount, Automatic Tools 5-8, Bengal Aerating Gas 91, British Ceylon Corporation 11 sl, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 4-8, Calcutta Tramways 58, Dunbar Cotton 438, Hatirkool Oil 9-12, Ganges Rope 209-8, Hume Pipes 9-10, Indo-Burmah Tin 5-10, Kesoram Cotton 15-10, Marshall Sons and Co 7-12, Naihati Jute deb 95, New Pioneer Mills 8 per cent deb 90, Port Shipping 22-12, Ryam Sugar 39-8, Reliance Jute 6 per cent deb 91, Steel Products 12-8, Somastipore Sugar 14-4, Sphere Insurance 4-4.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 58-2 and small lots were done at Rs. 58-6. War Bonds short loans quoted at 100-4, 1925 at 99-10, and 1928 at 99-12 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and five eighth pence, and Demand Bills one shilling three and eleven-sixteenth pence.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

"Dhruva Charitra", a mythological Hindu legend, lends itself to magnificent setting and scenery. The action is played amid scenes of unexampled splendour and in the gorgeous light and colouring which make India a fine country for film producing.

The scenario of "Dhruva Cahritra" which Pundit Tulsi Dutt Shaida has prepared from the "Vishnu Puranam", tells of a boy who devotes his life to the search for Hari, the Preserver of Mankind, whose great devotion and undaunted faith, subdues all foes, mortal and immortal, and in the end is crowned with eternal glory.

There is a wonderful scene in which a forest fire is transformed into a garden of roses, and another showing the miracles of Vishnu; while the jungle scenes, revealing prowling lions and tigers are as good as anything of a similar kind seen in any European series. The Darbar in the heavens is a scene that commands particular admiration.

The acting is of a very high standard. Featured in the film are those talented artistes Signor and Signora Manelli, Miss Patience Cooper, Mr. James McGrath, Miss Kusam Kumari, Master Mohan, Master Champa, Mr. Dadabhoy Sarkari, and others well-known on the Indian stage. Whether judged from the point of view of acting, scenary, settings, or photography "Dhruva Charitra", will bear comparison with the best imported films and Madan Theatres, Ltd., are to be heartily congratulated on a very great achievement.

"F WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE."

A meeting of all the 17 members of the Provincial Congress Committee elected for the ward and workers will be held at 8 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday) in the rooms of the Committee in Shrinivas Building near Matunga station.

A meeting of all the members of F Ward District Congress Committee will be held on the same day at 6-30 a.m.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA.

WHAT MAVLAS ARE STRUGGLING FOR.

(By Our Special Commissioner.)

"And how can man die better
"Than facing fearful odds
"For the ashes of his fathers
"And the temples of his Gods?"

Having stayed for a few days in the midst of the Mavlas at Mulshi and having had opportunity to study the pros and cons of the deadlock reached there in regard to the Tatas' Hydro-Electric Scheme on the Nila-Mula rivers, I shall in the following article, try to explain to the public why the Mavlas are making this heroic struggle against the unholy alliance of Capital and Government and are ready in the words of Macaulay to die for "the ashes of their fathers and temples of their Gods."

Mavlas' Simplicity.

The first thing remarkable about the Mawlas is their utter simplicity, their childlike innocence and their honesty. It is really a wonder that these men, inspite of the foreign rule over them, have stuck to their traditional blanket and it was a sight for the gods to see that black army marching not "left, right," but with a grim determination to face all fearful odds that might await them in defending their homes and hearths. They are, as yet, free from the infection of the present "civilization." Very few among them, practically none, are addicted to drinking. Even smoking and tobacco have not reached them much less tea, which is as essential as water to starving labourers and poor men of the City.

The Company's Case

The principal benefit that the Tatas hope to derive from their scheme for the "public" is a supply, at the maximum, of 150,000 horse power electricity, thus saving 525,000 tons of coal and 26,250 wagons on the railways every year for other "national" needs. It is also projected that certain railways will be electrified. If the whole of the electricity produced is devoted to Mill industries, it would be capable of turning out 51 lakhs of yards of Swadeshi cloth daily.

Who is Benefitetd?

Now if all this benefits the public and serves the nation, surely there is nobody so blind or perverse as to say that such a gigantic scheme should be abandoned. But we have got to see what the capitalists mean by the expressions "public" and "nation." These two expressions in the Capitalists' dictionary convey the idea of classes as opposed to masses. Such schemes so far as one can see from their history, only go to comfort the richer classes of society and further fatten their already fat purses And that is why the Mavlas, oppose the exploitation of their land, in this way. If there is any proof wanted, look at Russia, look at France, look at Britain. Why should there be so much unrest in these lands, where industrial development has, perhaps, reached a zenith? Why was it necessary for Lenin to nationalise industries in the land where the autocratic Tsar with the capitalist pirates ruled? Shall we not take any lesson from England? Why should there be a question of General Strike brewing there if the masses—the labourers—were contented, as they ought to be according to the reasoning of our Capitalist shylock? Don't we find there the germ of Bolshevism? Hate Bolshevism by all means, but at the same time hate the causes that lead to Bolshevism. If you sow the wind you are bound to reap the whirlwind.

India—an Agricultural country

India is essentially an agricultural country. If one cares to study her Geography, one would find that she is meant to be agricultural. This vast continent abounds in mountains, seas, rivers, bays and lakes. For thousands of years India was known to foreigners as the "Land of Gold" (*Suvarnbhumi*). How could she attain that fame? Why should we not attempt to exploit her *natural* resources without disturbing the old system? Ever since the advent of the British, we have been made to believe that our old order was wrong, that it is a shame to plough an acre of land and maintain oneself as an *independent* agriculturist, that it is a great privilege to learn English and a pride to work as a clerk under a *Saheb*! If there is one thing more responsible than anything else for bringing India and Indians to the present state of being a parasite among the great nations of the world, it is this false idea. Have we not yet sufficiently realised the situation? Do we not foresee whither we are drifting? That a country once known as the "Land of Gold" should become practically the land of famines, is a matter of shame to Indians and much more so to those who rule over it, boasting of the "blessings" they have showered upon this unhappy land. Yes, it is a blessing—unconsciously—done to us by our kind rulers, that we have after one hundred and fifty years of placid rule, realised our past strength, present weakness and future prospects. And a future Indian historian will have to record his countrymen's gratitude to the British for that. If Indians will have cause to feel grateful to the British, the Mavlas of the future will have to feel grateful to the house of the great Tata, for is it not that this project has succeeded in awakening the Mavlas to make them realise their Soul Force?

The Hollowness of the Scheme.

I shall try to place before the public the hollowness of the scheme mainly from the economic point of view. For, the Mavlas' case is unanswerable, even if the twentieth century world does not pay sufficient heed to peoples' sentiment. Mulshi Peta, which is part of the Haveli Taluka in the Poona District, is a huge lowland bounded on all sides by the Sahyaddri mountains. The rivers Nila and Mula and the beautiful valleys all round supply water to the land, which, I understand, is the most fertile in the whole District. About 15,000 *Khandis* of the best kind of rice, besides other sundry corns, are produced in the Peta; out of this half is consumed by the inhabitants of the land and the other half is sent out. The rice produced in all is worth about Rs. 18,75,000 and maintains nearly 30,000 souls. Besides, we must remember that there are certain things in the world whose cost cannot be measured in bullion, and corn—particularly staple food like rice which keeps body and soul together—is one of them. We shall challenge any syndicate of archangels to produce rice as easily as they can produce, say cloth. And, there lies the crux of the whole dispute. As for exchange of land, if we keep aside the point of fertility, the Collector in his letter says that "there is only a very (italics not mine) small area of land available in the Poona District." This, then, means that great portion of the last relic of Indian peasantry is to be washed off.

Two other offers.

There are two other offers to the Mavlas that of "extremely liberal" compensation in money and the offer to work as labourers on the works for seven years and get "rich" in the ordinary sence of the word. But, is even the man, earning thousands of rupees a month and not possessing a bit of land of *his* own from which he can have sufficient to maintain himself and his family *independently*, rich? Moreover, those who so lightly suggest that the present landholders should think of working on the dam, do not seem to realise the sting in it. It is just like snatching by force from the Tatas their present offices and asking them to work under the new masters.

There is no doubt the plea that the agriculturist is practically drowned under miserably heavy debts and there is reason to believe in it, so much so that some of the lands, though, to all appearances, they are owned by the peasants for all practical purposes belong to the Banias, who fleece these poor, innocent men. But may I ask if the remedy lies in compulsorily acquiring their lands, the money of which is *sure* to go to the Bania and the legal owner will be practically a pauper without either land or money? Do we realise his utter helplessness in this case? Then again what about labour? The Mavla says his land is so soft that a pair of oxen is quite sufficient for his purpose, while if he goes out he will have to seek for more oxen: Who will pay him for this extra labour.

What Capitalists Should do.

If the Capitalists and Government are really sincere in doing some public good I would suggest that they should help each other in promoting a company, which will relieve the poor peasant from the hands of the devilish Banya, who forces out from the former receipt for double the money he gives and acknowledges only half the money that he actually receives in instalments against the debt. They can also further develop the barren lands and exploit them to the fullest, by having experimental farms etc.

They should also try to educate the people—of course in the right lines and not with a view to turn out many more "clerks." Thus, if they keep the real aim of National salvation before them, I believe they have got immense scope and they can utilise their resources and energies in a far better way.

Social Order Disturbed.

To dislodge the Mavlas from their present abodes is also to disturb their social order. A Mavla Patel is content to live in his hut in preference to the King's palace minus his civil rights as Patel. Then again in each village the people have practically become a family and they share in each other's joys and sorrows, as if they were members of the same family. Can the Government achieve a miracle of forming colonies of these just as they are at present?

The Critics Play with Sentiment.

A certain section of the Press has taken upon itself the task of playing lightly with the sentiment of people. They believe that sentiment exists in all human beings, yet they will measure it in rupees annas and pies. Why, did not Walpole say, "Every man has his price?" But, the critics of the Mavlas must remember that even Walpole to his great grief found in the end that at least few people had no price. And from what I could observe during the few days that I was in their midst, I found out that the Mavlas are passionately attached to their Motherland, to the land that they won for Shivaji, the land which has been associated with the happiest traditions and beautiful romances, the land that gave shelter to their forefathers and the land from which they have parted but very few days, in some cases none at all, in their long lives. Does not, after all, sentiment play the greatest part in the world drama? Is not patriotism product of sentiment? Otherwise how can we believe history, how can we believe the story of the handful of Pilgrim Fathers, who went to the western hemisphere for the sake of sentiment and further their tearing away from the oppressive 'Mother land?" How can we believe that England was united against the Spanish Armada; how can we believe that the germ of the greatest war in history, which caused oceans of blood, lay in the murder of a Prince? Above all, therefore, we shall place Sentiment. For Mahatma Gandhi says in his unsurpassably terse language:

"I dare say the problem of disease and poverty can be easily solved, and the survivors will live in luxury if the three crores half-starved men and women, and lakhs of the decrepit humanity were shot and their bodies utilized for making knife handles. And yet no one but a lunatic will put up such a suggestion. Is the case any weaker when men and women are not to be shot, but compulsorily dispossessed of their valued lands about which sentiment romance and all that makes life worth living, have grown up? I suggest to the custodians of the great name (Tata) that they would more truly advance India's interest if they will defer to the wishes of their weak helpless countrymen."

The Work Before Leaders.

From the examplary way the Mavlas have been behaving in their struggle, which is quite just and noble, it is hoped that they will succeed. The signing of armistice by Mr. Cameron and Dr. Phatak is decidedly a victory of non-violent and peaceful, yet strong resistance of the Mavlas and it can be a prelude to the ultimate triumph of Satagraha. In the meanwhile I shall suggest that the self-sacrificing leaders like Messrs. Gokhale, Pranjpye, Bhopatkar, Dr. Palsule, Mr. Karandikar, Mr. Deo, Dr. Phatak, Mr. Bhuskute, Mr. Bapat, Mr. Ranade, Mr. Sumant have an unbiased before them and that is to draw all-India sympathy towards their cause. This will be achieved only by carrying on a vigorous propaganda by organising a Publicity Bureau and educating the Mavlas still further as to their rights and privileges as human beings.

MULSHI PETA.

The land where the dam is bbeing built is marked in black-thick line. The dam will be little over half a mile long, 150 feet broad, and 250 feet high. The forty-four villages that will be affected by the dam are shown bounded by black line. The spot where the water will go out is marked by an arrow.

THE SIKH LEAGUE.

ITS AIMS AND OBJECTS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 29.

The Central Sikh League has accepted the draft of the new constitution of the Sikh league as presented by the Executive Council and as amended by the League. According to the new constitution the aims and objects of the Sikh League are: (a) the attainment of Swarajya by the people of India by all legitimate, peaceful and constitutional means, (b) the promotion of Panthic unity, fostering of patriotism and public spirit among the Sikhs, and the development and organisation of their political, moral and economic resources.

The principle of direct membership of General Sikh League has been abolished. The League shall now be governed by a council of 101 members exclusive of ex-officio members. Eighty-one of these 101 members are to be elected by District Sikh Leagues according to a scheme to be prepared shortly by the Executive Council. 20 shall be nominated by these elected members. The question of holding a special session of the Sikh League to consider the present situation is also under consideration.

DISPUTE OVER NANKANA GURDWARAS AND LANDS.

CLAIMS OF BHATTIS

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 29.

The Bhatti community of Nankana have addressed a petition to the Governor claiming that the entire land occupied by and attached to Gurdwaras and shrine in Nankana Sahib belonged to their ancestors who had made a gift thereof to Udasi Sadhus. They dispute the Sikh claim to the Gurdwaras and request Government to hand over possession to Bhattis. They make a number of allegations against the Sikhs, of desecration of Mussalman graves etc., and finally demand that no Sikh should be appointed to any committees which may be set up to enquire into the ownerships of the Gurdwaras with which they have as much concern as the sparrow. The memorial is signed by Mr. Hussain Khan Bhatti.

CAMPBELLPUR SHOOTING CASE

ACCUSED GETS THREE YEARS EACH.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 29.

Judgment was pronounced to-day in the Campbellpur shooting case in which Gunner William McConiff and Gunner Thomas Finlay of the 1st Indian Divisional Ammunition Column stood charged with offences under Sections 302, 304 and 304A I.P.C. for causing the death of one Sharif Pathan at the Campbellpur Railway Station, and the attempted murder of E. Catell, Bombardier of the same Ammunition Column. The jury passed a unanimous verdict of guilty under section 30g I.P.C., and the Judge agreeing with the verdict sentenced both the accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment each.

DELHI MUNICIPAL ELECTION

NON-CO-OPERATORS' PROTEST.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 29.

The following letter has been addressed by Messrs. Asaf Ali, Md. Rafi, Md. Taxi, Rash Behari Sen, Shankar Lal and Pearey Lal to the Secretary Municipal Committee Delhi. "Sir,—We the undersigned, who have been duly nominated as candidates for the proposed election to the Municipal Committee, have been convinced on the legal consideration that the proposed election offends against the municipal rules Provided for the purpose and is, therefore, liable to be upset as non-co-operating Swarajists, we are bound to abstain from seeking any redress in a court of law, established by an alien Government and have, therefore, decided to enter our emphatic protest against the illegality of election by refusing to participate in it either as candidates or as electors, and we shall further advise our constituencies to abstain from exercising their electoral rights in order to show that those who are still contesting the various wards do not represent the interests of the non-co-operating Swarajists."

STRIKE AT PONDICHERY

ABOLITION OF TAX DEMANDED

(Associated Press.)

PONDICHERY, April

A serious strike has been in progress at Pondichery since this morning, resulting in closing of the entire market. The cause of the strike is the recent tax levied by the Municipality. M. Gaeble and Manikgopala Chettiar, Mayors of the town went to the market and tried to pacify the mob, who refused to hear anything until the tax was abolished. M. Gaeble is holding a conference with the Governor.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, April 30, 1921.

LORD READING'S DUTY.

The account which the special correspondent of the "Madras Mail" sent from Ottapalam (Malabar), the scene of the Kerala Provincial Conference, and which we published yesterday, can convey only one impression and that is that the local authorities in Malabar, who have received a *carte blanche* from Lord Willingdon's Government, are "out" for mischief and that they will not hesitate to employ their underlings as *agents provocateur* in order to put down the Non-Cooperation movement in the district, however, peacefully it may be carried on. The repeated and entirely unprovoked assaults on the Secretary of the Conference by the Reserve Constables and their intimidation of the party of the Thaugal, the religious leader of the Moplah community, go to show that the acts were premeditated and that they had very probably the sanction of the higher police authorities. The "Mail's" correspondent, while in no way seeking to minimise the dastardly character of the acts of the constabulary, suggests that it would be a mistake to suppose that the reserve police was let loose upon the volunteers and the Conference leaders, and that it was only half a dozen or so among them who indulged in these acts of violence. We are afraid the public of Malabar will not interpret the phenomenon in this innocent manner. The provocative propaganda, which the police of Malabar have been actively carrying on during the last few weeks, entirely belies the assurance of the correspondent. Ever since the critificate of meritorious conduct was openly conferred on Mr. Thomas and his lieutenant, Mr. Hitchcock, the D.S.P., by the "popular" Governor of Madras, the latter two officials have been behaving as if they were the absolute masters of the district, responsible neither to the public nor to the higher authorities. They have initiated a compaign of terrorism by wholesale arrests of Hindu and Muslim sympathisers of the Congress and the Khilifat Committee and by indiscriminate raid on the Congress and Khilafat committees' offices. They must have viewed as sheer impertinence the daring of the Congress workers to hold the Kerala Provincial Conference in the forbidden territory of Malabar. Seeing that they could not bring disgrace and ruin on the Conference by peaceful and lawful methods they have sought to wreck it and discredit the leaders by such disgraceful and utterly reprehensible methods as have been described by the "Mail's" correspondent. The incident must show to our countrymen how cheap their honour and liberties are reckoned by those who are "guiding their destinies" and how it is incumbent on them firmly to assert their manhood and their claims to their inalienable rights.

We give prominence to this outburst of police hooliganism, because we regard it as symptomatic of the peril that is involved in the campaign of repression on which the Vincent-cum-Sapru combination has embarked. Whatever the motive, which inspires the authors of this campaign, the consequence, so far as Lord Reading is concerned, will be a complete surrender, on his part, to the policy of his present advisers. When the *ukase* has gone forth from the highest quarters that the Non-Cooperation movement must be put down by all means in the power of the State, it will be surprising if zealous officials in parts of the country do not feel themselves free to inaugurate an era of legalised anarchy. Yesterday we drew attention to the achievement of Sind officialdom in this respect. That achievement stands on a par with that of the police at Ottapalam—and is not an isolated one. The Non-Cooperators have a terrible ordeal to pass through—and throughout the last few months, we have seen how firmly and loyally they have adhered to the motive-force of their movement—non-violence—in face of provocation of the most aggressive type. Despite the facts that the Seditious Meeting Act was in operation in the Punjab and some other parts of the country, Sir William Vincent boasted in the Assembly that Government were not making use of emergency legislation to combat the Non-Cooperation movement. However that may be, an ingenious legal brain in the Government of India has evolved a new weapon of repression in the shape of the seemingly harmless section 144 of the Criminal Producedure Code, which has been ruthlessly and illegally resorted to in hundreds of cases. Operations on a minor scale have not been wanting. Now, having regard to attendant circumstances, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that, in not a few cases, the effect intended by local officials has been to goad the people to violence with a view to justify the policy of repression. The people have, fortunately, shown an extraordinary spirit of self-restraint which is mainly the fruit of the Non-Cooperation movement. But the self-restraint of the people has, it is evident, angered the authorities in some places and their provocative methods have led to some violence. The unfortunate incident at Malegaon will be deplored by none so much as by the Non-Cooperators whose attitude in this respect was best summed up by the following telegram which Mr. Shaukat Ali addressed to the local Secretary of the Khilafat Committee: "Shocked to hear terrible news. Beg all to be quiet. Non-violence supreme necessity; we must patiently suffer and not retaliate." We do not, for obvious reasons, wish to say anything more about this unfortunate matter, for the present, as the full details of the tragic incident are not yet available. Our present purpose is to draw the attention of His Excellency the Viceroy to the inevitable danger of the policy to which he is being rushed by his present advisers to commit himself.

On landing on these shores his Excellency solemnly assured the people that he was anxious to hear all sides before he formed any conclusion as to the policy he should pursue. The object of hunting down the Non-Cooperationists is to stifle the voice of the people which has at last begun to speak in no uncertain terms. Repression has never yet silenced a people's voice. But it may succeed and has succeeded in engendering bitterness and widening the gulf between nations who should march together. India has taken her destiny into her own hands and her patriot sons and daughters have no misgivings as to the future—whatever policy the Government may adopt. As Mr. Bernard Houghton says in the course of an article on "The Psychology of the Indian Movement" in the "Venturer." "The forces now unchained in India are such as cannot be curbed by officials' reins, nor shut in within the four corners of an Act of Parliament. You might as well tie up an elephant with pack-thread as prescribe by law the time and manner in which India shall rule herself. She moves on, snapping the threads by which Lord Curzon, Lord Chelmsford and other Lilliputians would fain bind her." No, our countrymen have no anxiety as to the future. The danger lies to the honour of Britain. His Excellency's declarations in England and in Bombay induced the faith in our countrymen that he had come in their midst with a special mission of redeeming Britain's honour by doing Justice to India His Lahore speech gave the first rude shock to that faith. If they are not finally to lose faith in the sincerity of his purpose to do justice, His Excellency must immediately set himself to the performance of his prime duty—and that is to cry halt to the mad campaign of repression and, as soon as he can, to descend from the Olympian heights, meet the people and their representatives face to face and learn from them what really ails the country.

Notes of the Day.

The Egyption Crisis.

Zagloul Pasha's demand that both the Martial Law and censorship should be abolished as a preliminary to any negotiations that may be conducted for the settlement of the future constitution of Egypt cannot but be viewed as both just and necessary. Egypt has been under Martial Law, if we are not mistaken, for nearly two years. Whatever justification there might have been for the proclamation of martial law in the past, its continuance in the face of Britain's now declared intention to grant the Egyptians their independence is indefensible on any account and is calculated to raise suspicions about the genuineness of Britain's offer. If the British authorities mean what they say, they ought to demonstrate their confidence in the Egyptians by putting an end to martial-law, whose existence must be most galling to the self-respect of Egyptians. Egyptians want to conduct the negotiations in an atmosphere free from restraints and suspicion and so long as martial law and censorship exist, this essential condition is impossible of attainment. Zagloul's demand is the only one which any self-respecting leader of a self-respecting nation would have made. The demand will put to the test the sincerity of all the talk we have been hearing for some time past about trusting Egyptians with the management of their own affairs.

The Only Solution.

Another demand of Zagloul is that the leadership of the delegation, which will conduct the negotiations should be placed in his own hands. This is, no doubt, tantamount to demanding that Sir Adly Yughen Pasha and his henchmen in the Ministry should commit *harakiri*. The Ministry, as everyone knows, exists not by the sufferance of the people, but because it is upheld by British prestige and British bayonets. It is no more representative of the people than the Government of Ireland or this country is and it would be preposterous for such a Ministry to claim to speak or conduct negotiations with Great Britain on behalf of the people of Egypt. Zagloul, therefore, rightly insists that there should not be any more the pretence of Ministers of Sir Adly's type claiming to represent the national will. The nation has unmistakably demonstrated to the world that it is to Zagloul that it looks for guidance in the immediate future and he is only voicing the national will. If Sir Adly and his colleagues are prepared to cooperate with Zagloul in the supreme task before the nation, well and good, but if they are not, it is only reasonable to demand that they should stand aside and leave the field to other men. Both the Ministry and the British authorities would do well to face the inevitable with good grace, instead of seeking to retrieve the situation by devious diplomacy, which may plunge the country again into irretrievable disaster.

The Reparation Deadlock.

It will be seen that the Allies have reduced by nearly one-half their total reparation demand from Germany. The total is, no doubt, still more than six times what the Germans are prepared to pay, but the fact that the Allies have now recognised the need of reducing their original Paris demands shows that the French contention that these demands constituted the irreducible minimum which Germany should be bound to pay, had no basis at all. We recognise that from the beginning, the British Premier had been pleading that the French claims were pitched too high, but, for reasons best known to himself and his colleagues, Mr. Lloyd George weakly surrendered to the French chauvinists with the consequences we have seen. The British surrender has put off the settlement of the dispute and the final dawn of peace in Central Europe. If the Allies had, immediately after the signing of the Versailles Treaty, definitely formulated their monetary demands, Germany would have been in a position to put forward a workable plan to meet them. Instead, the Allies, guided by the greedy French statesmen, refused to fix the total amount of reparations they would extract from Germany. Their cupidity led them to overestimate the resources and taxable capacity of Germany. When compelled by circumstances at last to name their total, they pitched the demand at a preposterously high level, instead of like upright and reasonable statesmen, demanding only what was fair and just not only to themselves but to their foe also. Germany has appealed to the United States Government to intervene and adjudge fairly between her and the Allies. It remains to see whether the new proposal from the Allies will facilitate the task of President Harding, if indeed he is anxious to mediate between the two parties.

Heading for Disaster.

While the Calcutta University is engaged *in a life and death struggle to make both* ends meet, and while both the Imperial and Provincial Governments are pleading *poverty, the newly-created Dacca Univer*sity is setting about furnishing its household in a manner which will make all the sister universities in India turn green with envy. Everything is being done in right royal style, regardless of cost. A full-time Vice-Chancellor has been engaged, in the person of Dr. Hertog, on a salary of Rs. 48,000 per year. We do not decline Dr. Hertog's academical achievements and do not underrate his potential usefulness to the University, but surely the princely salary voted for the post is out of all proportion to its importance. The Vice-Chancellor and Principal of such an important University as that of Edinburgh does not draw more than £1,600 or Rs. 24,150 per annum, that of the Aberdeen University not more than £1,500 or Rs. 22,500 per annum and that of the Glasgow University not more than £2,000 or Rs. 30,000 per annum. The President of the Imperial University in Japan gets a maximum of 7,000 yen or Rs. 10,500 per annum. Are the duties and responsibilities of the Vice-Chancellorship of the Dacca University more onerous than those of Vice-Chancellors and Presidents of the British and Japanese Universities that the Indian post should fetch double or treble the salary of the posts in Great Britain and Japan? But it is not the salary of the Vice-Chancellor alone that is excessive. The professorships and readerships are also made unnecessarily costly. Their salaries have been raised up by 100 to 300 per cent. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says that palatial houses are ready and others are in course of construction for the accommodation of the professors, which may well excite the jealousy of the members of the Indian Civil Service. "Almost all the failures of the Dacca European College staff are there. And those who had left the Dacca College for more lucrative posts have been called back." In fact, says the journal, there is a veritable "hariloot" going on at Dacca. A European professor has been imported from Cawnpore, according to the "Bengalee," on Rs. 2,500 per month, a good deal more than what he was earning at Cawnpore! Our contemporary also points, by way of contrast, to the treatment meted out to Indian candidates for the posts. But apart from such invidious racial distinctions, the extravagance of the University authorities, in the face of the more urgent educational needs of the province which are hardly being met, appears to us to be culpable to a degree and calculated to bring the University into serious difficulties in the not distant future.

MR. SRINAVASA SASTRI AND INDIANS ABROAD.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

(Specialy contributed to "the Chronicle.")

Mr. Srinavasa Sastri, in his farewell speech, before leaving India for England, to attend the Imperial Conference, is reported to have made the declaration that "the policy of the Government of India, with regard to the problem of the Indians overseas, has progressed from one of halting support to their cause, during the time of Lord Hardinge, to one of complete accord with Indian public opinion in more recent years. On this question, the Government of India are now speaking with accents that admit of no hesitation."

Lord Hardinge.

If Mr. Srinavasa Sastri is correctly reported in this speech, his words need considerable qualification before they may be admitted as a reasonable statement.

No Viceroy, as far as my own knowledge goes, has ever shown such frank and open and unequivocal sympathy with the cause of Indians abroad as Lord Hardinge himself. Probably nothing endeared him so much to the hearts of the Indian people as the open sincerity of his sympathy in this one matter. It may be well to recall two very important incidents. The former was his famous speech in Madras in December 1913 on behalf of the Indians, who had been shot down by the military in Natal. He declared, without any qualifying phrase, his "indignation burning and deep" at this occurrence, and took the side of his own people unequivocally and whole-heartedly. This was never forgotten.

The Later Regime.

Compare this with the action of the regime, which has just closed, in the matter of the shootings in Fiji last year. The Government of India did not express any indignation burning and deep then. On the contrary, they made a public statement, in chilling words, that they were satisfied with the Governor of Fiji's Report and did not intend to press for any further enquiry. It was in answer to Mr. Srinavasa Sastri's own question that this reply was given; and the coldness of it was aggravated by a letter written to the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association of Bombay, which was couched in even more icy language than the answer to Mr. Sastri in Council. Did Mr. Sastri regard the answer he received from Sir George Barnes as "completely in accord with Indian public opinion?"

It was only after pressure of the most convincing kind had been brought to bear, that the Government of India at last abandoned this preposterous position and came into line with Indian public opinion. Even up to the present time, the Fiji Government appears to do whatever it likes and to deport whomsoever it pleases and there is no redress.

Lord Hardinge and Indenture.

The second occasion, during Lord Hardinge's long rule in India, when he showed the depth of his sympathy for Indians abroad, was at the close of his tenure of office. In spite of the unanimous verdict of the Government of India Commission,—which reported that the "advantages of the indenture system outweigh the disadvantages"—in spite of this adverse verdict, Lord Hardinge, knowing how strong Indian opinion was and sympathising with it, pressed through the abolition of indenture. It was the last Act of his rule; and it is within my own knowledge that he regarded it as the greatest achievement of his own Viceroyalty. Nothing but the sheer driving force of his own personality could have carried this Bill though in the face of Messrs. McNeil and Chimanlal's Report. He had to overcome the deadweight of the India Office. But he succeeded.

The Later Regime and Indenture.

Less than a year had passed since Lord Hardinge had departed, when it was discovered that a secret written compact had been made between the India Office and the Colonial Office to the effect that recruiting for indentured labour should be carried on for another five years, in spite of Lord Hardinge's act of abolition, in order to suit the convenience of the Planters and Sugar Companies. Indian women were to be sent out for five years longer to an almost certain life of prostitution. In what way did the Government treat this India Office compact? Did it act "in complete accord with Indian public opinion"? Did it repudiate it immediately,—"with accents that admitted of no hesitation"? Can Mr. Sastri possibly have so short a memory as to forget how the Government of India at first did their best to support the secret compact and to insist on the long delay before recruiting should be stopped? Do we not remember how it was only when Mahatma Gandhi offered passive resistance, that a change of attitude took place and the Government of India accepted the popular verdict? Surely Mr. Sastri cannot have forgotten those anxious days, during the anti-indenture struggle, when the Government at the last gave way and agreed to take immediate action and abolish recruiting altogether. Organisations had

(Continued on page 10.)

AWAKENING AMONG THE SIKHS.

CAUSES ANALYSED.

FAILURE OF OFFICIAL POLICY OF CONCESSION PLUS REPRESSION.

RISE OF "AKALI DAL."

(By our Special Commissioner.)

Time was, not many years ago, when the Sikhs as a community were the pets of the Indian bureaucracy. The reason is not far to see. As a martial class they have furnished some of the finest recruits to the Indian army, and for fidelity, courage and enterprise they have proved themselves as good as any other class in the British army. If their contribution to the Indian army has been great, they have not troubled themselves much about politics, a quality which alone should commend them highly to the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy. During the past generation or so, assiduous attempts have been made to set up the Sikhs as a community against the other politically advanced classes and to this end, the Sikhs in the past were generally endowed by small souled concessions or individual preferments, to regard themselves as a class apart from the rest of nation and instances are not wanting of the Sikhs being interposed as an obstacle to the political emancipation of the country. This has been possible so long as political consciousness among Sikhs was but in a nascent state and when the Chief Khalsa Diwan was regarded as the most representative organisation among the Sikhs. The Diwan was in fact, never at any time a popular body even among the Sikhs; It consisted of a small coterie of self styled leaders among the Sikhs, whose business was to flatter officials and present addresses to them. The Diwan has never commanded the respect of the bulk of Sikh opinion, though it has been possible for a few people like Sirdar Sundar Singh Majithia to pose as leaders.

The first signs of discontent among the Sikhs against the prevailing state of affairs were to be noticed in the years 1906-07. About that time there was almost the first conscious effort also made to give expression to that discontent. Few people if at all, ever know or remember the assault on a European principal of the Khalsa College at Amritsar by a Sikh named Chatur Singh. Chatur Singh was a teacher by profession and in his statement he elucidated the reasons for the assault. He voiced in that statement the complaint of the Sikhs about Government's interference with the management of the Golden Temple and also of the Khalsa College, and Chatursingh's feeling of resentment found expression in the assault on the English principal. Chatur Singh was tried *in camera* and was transported for life to the Andamans. I believe Chatur Singh is still paying the penalty for his crime, and no Royal Amnesty has ever touched his case. It is gratifying to learn, however, that even in his exile, Chatur Singh is doing what he can to impress other Sikh transportees by the piety of his example and has been helping to educate and to reform his own brethren. Not much of all this was ever allowed to reach the outside world and in this respect, of course, the Punjab Government has always been consistent. After Chatur Singh's transportation, things continued to drift along, and the movement among the Sikhs remained dormant during the next few years. About the year 1911, there was a fresh outburst of agitation, but it led to nothing. It was suppressed by a policy of concession and repression, and we do not hear of the Sikh movement till four or five years afterwards when the sensational "Komagata Maru" incident occurred and an era of active repression followed, resulting, for the time being at any rate, in checking the aspirations of the Sikhs and in giving a set-back to the Sikh movement generally.

KOMAGATA MARU INCIDENT.

Of course, the "Komagata Maru" incident must be still fresh in the minds of Indians. The feeling among the Sikhs is that the Punjab officials deliberately provoked trouble and then put it down with a high hand, with no other object than of dealing a crushing blow to the growth of Sikh political life. The officials feared, it is believed, the Sikh emigrants with their newly acquired notions of political and racial equality and of freedom of person and speech, and would not let them infect the Sikhs at home with those ideas. This belief may be right or wrong on the part of the Sikhs but the subsequent conduct of the Punjab Government in conjuring up a conspiracy that never had any real existence except in the fertile brains of the Punjab bureaucrats, lends colour to the view that they wanted some pretext or other to put down the Sikh political aspirations and they could never have got hold of a better one than the bogey of the "Ghadar" conspiracy. The policy of Government produced the desired effect. The Sikhs were for the time being so terrorised that they bowed before the storm and became dormant once again. But with the talk of reform in the air, their hopes were once again revived, and Sikhs would have been more than human if they had remained unaffected by the agitation that was going on all over the country. The Punjab bureaucrats were anxious to shield the Sikhs particularly from "the poisonous political agitation" that had come to be recognized as a great factor outside the Province. Then followed the panicky order of prohibition against the late Lokmanya Tilak and Babu Bipin Chandra Pal. The order under the Defence of India Act was a warning to other "political agitators" outside the Punjab, and within the Province itself all agitation was sternly repressed.

Repression and its Nemisis.

Jallianwalla Bagh and other episodes of Martial Law crowned a policy of political repression and yet, when O'Dwyer laid down the reigns of office, it must have been with a heavy heart. for *mabapism* had proved a failure, and heightened repression, instead of saving the Punjab from the "pestilential agitator," brought in its Trial its own unheard-of Nemesis. O'Dwyerism, by overdoing itself, failed to crush the spirit of the Punjabis. On the contrary imparted a freshness and vigour to the political movement among the Punjabis, the Sikhs included that within a few months of O'Dwyer's sneaking away like a thief at night and from a wayside station from the Punjab, the Sikhs were busy laying the foundations of a new political organisation, which bore within it the germs of future greatness.

The Sikh League.

We now come to the period—December 1919—when the Sikh League was formally inaugurated. Its objects were avowedly three-fold: the demanding of the rights of the Sikhs; making representations to Government in all matters affecting the Sikhs; and arousing greater among the Sikhs greater interest in political questions. These were the avowed objects, and though the election of Sirdar Gajjan Singh as President of the League might have seemed incongruous at the time, there was, it seems, a deep-seated motive behind it. By this means the Sikhs hoped to placate the placemen among them and mean them away from the Chief Khalsa Diwan, which had beome notoriously inept and pro-official. In this they seem to have succeeded remarkably well and the Diwan soon sunk into more or less well deserved oblivion The Sikh League held its first session during the Congress Week at Amritsar, and for a man of Sirdar Gajjan Singh's known propensities and temperament, the inaugural speech he delivered came as an agreeable surprise to many. On that occasion the Sikh League practically identified itself with the National Congress and the Moslem League in matters political, and it was as dramatic as the change of the creed of the Moslem League at Lucknow in 1916. Officialdom seems to have viewed the movement with suspicion and I am told that attempts were made to draw away the Sikhs by promises of preferment and by a policy of intimidation and steer them back to the grooves of "loyalty." These attempts were belated and had from the very beginning no chance of success. The disappointment of the Sikh deputation to the Secretary of State helped to strengthen the determination of the Sikhs and their movement got a fresh impetus throwing the majority of Sikh opinion definitely on the side of Indian nationalism.

Gurdwara Reform Movement.

A few months afterwards—about March last year there was a ferment among the Sikhs over the management of the affairs of the Golden Temple. Despite the repeated demands of the Sikhs, Government had succeeded in creating a sort of vested interest and replaced one official nominee by another. As early as December preceding, Sirdar Gajjan Singh had conveyed a hint in his presidential address regarding the future management of all Sikh religious institutions, and it was followed by the definite creation of a Committee known as the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee. At the same time the Sikhs were busy considering ways and means of reforming the managements of these institutions and at Amritsar they succeeded in a manner they had never expected. They somehow succeeded in getting round Sirdar Arur Singh, the official nominee,—recently knighted—and the Sirdar made terms with them, practically transferring to the community the management of the Golden Temple himself consenting to remain the servant of the community. This was the first notable triumph of the Sikhs last year, and Government only stepped in when it was too late and confirmed what had taken place without reference to them and which some of its officials looked upon with open hostility. Now, of course, it is claimed for Government as though they readily acceded to the wishes of the community! Then came the second great triumph of the Sikhs with the communalisation of the Khalsa College at Amritsar. After persistent demands, Government could only be got to say that the management of the institution would be made over to a Committee composed of the Sikh representatives in the Legislative Council when the reformed Legislative Council came to be constituted The Sikhs did not care to wait so long and took possession of the College without the least reference to the Government; and the latter again showed their ineptitude by accepting a *fait accompli* with as good a grace as they could possibly muster.

"Akali Dal."

Other things happened in the meanwhile, which must have led the Sikhs as well as other communities in the Punjab to believe that the Government had become bankrupt of statesmanship and induced the feeling generally that the Sikhs were free to do as they pleased in matters affecting

(Continued on next page.)

GERMANY'S BILL.

132 MILLIARD GOLD MARKS.

FIGURE FIXED BY REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS April 28.

It is officially announced that the Reparations Commission has unanimously decided to fix the total reparations payable by Germany at 132 milliard gold marks. The amount fixed is due under Article 232 Section 2, also annexure I Part 8 of the Treaty. The figure was arrived at after making deductions (*vide* Article 238) but the amount does not include the sums due by Germany under Section 3 Article 232 to meet the amounts borrowed by Belgium before November 11th 1918.

"ABSOLUTELY UNACCEPTABLE."

FRENCH DECISION ON GERMAN OFFER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, 10-40 p.m., April 27.

It is stated in the American circles here that France has informed the French Ambassador in Washington that the German proposals are absolutely unacceptable.

PRESS COMMENTS ON NEW GERMAN OFFER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 27.

The Press comments on the new German offer dwell upon its vagueness. "The Times" expresses the opinion that the adoption by the allies of the offer in its present form is out of question.

The "Daily Chronicle" thinks that the offer is much less impossible than its predecessors.

The "Daily News" is of opinion that the American Government is not likely to dismiss the terms as undiscussable and though Germany perhaps ought, and can be, constrained to do better the offer incomparably exceeds anything France can extract by invading Ruhr.

A non-official Paris message declares that the offer is quite unacceptable and entirely inadequate. American opinion is divided. While the "New York Tribune" characterises the offer as only the London offer in another guises and a bungling attempt to wreck the Treaty the "New York World" expresses the opinion that the offer deserve thorough consideration.

The "New York Times" declares that stripped of its conditions the offer is almost certain to be seriously considered by the Allies.

INDIAN JOINT COMMITTEE.

LORD ISLINGTON CHOSEN CHAIRMAN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.

Lord Islington has been chosen Chairman of the Joint Committee on Indian Affairs. The position of the Indians in East Africa will be considered at a meeting on May 4th with a view to making report. The form of constitution which the Committee is of opinion should be introduced in Burma will be considered at an early date.

STRANGER'S HOME FOR ASIATICS.

1,030 INDIANS LODGED AND FED LAST YEAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 28.

Lord Lytton, presiding at the annual meeting of the Strangers' Home for Asiatics, said that 1,198 Asiatics had been lodged and fed last year, 1030 of whom were from India. The India Office warmly appreciated the work of the authorities at the institution. He earnestly appealed for subscriptions towards 30,000 needed for extension.

THE NEW SPEAKER.

MR. J. H. WHITLEY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.

Mr. J. H. Whitley was to-day unanimously elected Speaker in succession to Mr Lowther.

CABLE ITEMS.

Sir Gordon Hewart has been invited to join the Cabinet, though not in the capacity of Attorney-General.

A Havana message states that despite Laskers' desire to resign, the committee is endeavouring to persuade lasker to finish the series.

TURKEY AND SOVIET RUSSIA.

STILL CLOSER AGREEMENT TO BE CONCLUDED.

TURCO-FRENCH-ITALIAN ARRANGEMENTS.

ANGORA NATIONAL ASSEMBLY'S STORMY OPPOSITION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.

A Constantinople message says that arrangements made by Bekor Sami Bey with the French and Italians are being stormily opposed in the National Assembly at Angora, the Extremists have gained control owing to the Nationalist success at Eskishehr. The Assembly has empowered the Kemalist delegate at Moscow to conclude still closer agreement with Soviet Russia. Bolshevist agents at Angora are strenuously opposing reconciliation between Constantinople and Angora, and seem temporarily to have succeeded.

EMBARGO ON HANDLING COAL

RAILWAYMEN'S EXECUTIVES DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.

The Union of Railwaymens' Executive has decided that the embargo on handling coal does not apply to coal for hospitals, public utility purposes or household use but the coal intended for commercial purposes. The Executive has decided to use the whole force of the Union to secure an unconditional reinstatement of the men suspended at Nottingham for complaince with the order.

SAILING OF NARKUNDA POSTPONED.

OWING TO COALING DIFFICULTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.

The sailing of the Narkunda has been postponed until May 6th owing to the coaling difficulties. It is understood that the Delta will deliver the Narkunda's Indian mail in Bombay and thereafter proceed to the Far East.

"COAL OUTLOOK MORE HOPEFUL."

SIR R. HORNE'S SUGGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., April 29.

The coal outlook is more hopeful. During a Conference with the Miners, this morning, Sir Robert Horne suggested an amount for Government help which would mean an uniform reduction in the wages of three shillings per day. After the Conference, a member of the Miners' Executive said that they were prepared to accept the National reduction of two shillings, but he believed that a compromise would be inevitable.

The Conference between Sir Robert Horne and the Miners, this afternoon, adjourned until to-morrow morning.

WAKEFORD APPEAL.

£3,000 ALREADY SUBSCRIBED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 27.

The Wakeford appeal has stirred millions of people throughout the country. Three-thousand sterling has already been subscribed towards his costs. The failure of the appeal seems to have astonished every one. The "Morning Post" sums up the feeling, which is widespread, by saying that in almost every paragraph and every point of their judgment their Lordships seem to have been assailed by so many doubts and perplexities that the Archdeacon should in justice have been given the benefit of doubts. Many persons will not unreasonably retain their faith in the appellants' innocence. Archdeacon Wakeford declares that he has no plans until he has discussed the whole matter with his wife. He is, he says, still a priest and will remain a priest. He has already been offered vicariate. He is deeply touched by receiving £2-10-0 from the choirboys of Lincoln towards his expenses, which amount to £80.00.

DEATH OF PROF. E. MILLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 27.

The death is announced of Professor Edmund Mills, Chairman of the English Buddhist Society.

MYSTERIES OF POLITICS.

CAN WOMAN UNDERSTAND THEM?

HER CLAIM TO STAND BY MAN.

MRS. SARLA DEVI'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

At the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Friday afternoon the inaugural address was delivered before the Rashtriya Stri Sabha by Mrs. Saraladevi Choudharni, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, presiding. There was a large number of women present, and many of them were enlisted members of the Congress. All communities were represented at the meeting.

SKIMATI SARLADEVI,

Mrs. Sarladevi said: A deeper note is struck to-day by the womanhood of India than was ever attempted before. Indian women have gone in for charitable relief work, social, educational and religious services through organised bodies like the Seva Sadan, the Bharat Stri Mahamandal and other institutions. But this is the first time in the history of India that a woman's association is launched forth with politics as its main object. The very idea is enough to frighten many away. For prejudices die hard and many a man believes and carries his women-folk with him in the belief that politics is a subject not meant for women; they are not expected to understand the mysteries of politics and man fears they will lose all their dignity when dealing with it. Many repeat after their English friends who are the opponents of the women's movement of the last century that one cannot look without a sort of revulsion in one's feelings upon the timid, gentle, affectionate creatures floundering in the bog of politics; that the softness of their nature, the delicacy of their frame, the timidity of their disposition and the modesty of their sex absolutely disqualify them for such difficulties and exertions; that in her ardour for knowledge which rouses emulation she would lose that soothing manner which conciliates. All these objections woman—rather the woman's man her champion and advocate—had to face while trying to throw open the portals of education to her, along with the practice of medicine, literary or other professions, in short, anything wherein her sex-individuality was to be lost sight of and her higher faculties had to be given a full scope for development. The last wall of the citadel of prejudices has yet to crumble under the driving force of the times and here we are in the midst of founding a political association of Indian Women without fear of the super-structure of society rocking to its very foundations. Whether they would or no Indian women became politicians while the stupendous tragedy was enacted in Amritsar, as in England they became so after the French Revolution. Parts played by women on both the sides—suffering the machine-gunning, the public whipping the deportations, the transportations, the property confiscations of their supporters of life and the insults to themselves on the one hand and eulogising of such atrocious deeds of those of their own blood and presenting them with purses for their brutality on the other—have resulted in interweaving the web of Indian woman's mind with the shot of politics.

TO AESTHETISE POLITICS.

The first stage of politics in every womandom is throwing open the doors of her drawing rooms to the leading statesmen of the day, in showing honour and serving the brilliant workers; but woman never makes politics a serious business of her life till personal interest steps in—unless she has a rare predelication for it and feels a call to it as some individual., Indian women have done ere this. But this is the first time women in the mass have felt a call to gather up their forces and consecrate on political work. Yet they are true to themselves they are not going to merge the woman-soul in them to the manly-soul, they are not going to surrender their innate instincts of refinement by embracing politics. They will aesthetise politics.

The very wording of the objects reveals that "the attainment of Swarajya through intellectual, social, artistic, and spiritual regeneration of Indian womanhood in accordance with Indian national ideals.

This society is not going to be a body of militant suffragettes but everything that tends to increase the dignity and worth of women by her passage from the lower to the higher levels of conduct will be resorted to and confirmed by it. Courage and fidelity dignity and common sense combined with refinement and a sense of grace and beauty in all things will be the dominating note in this symphony.

The society has been peculiarly fortunate in securing the ideal President for steering her along the right course in the person of Her Highness Begum Nazli Rafia Sahiba of Janjira. May the spirit of India descend on her and give her the strength to make the association a force for the good of the Motherland.

MRS. MOTIWALA.

Mrs. Motiwalla said if nearly half the population of this country consisted of women and if they did not go forward and do their duty to the country, it was impossible for India to advance in the scale of nations. India had fallen to such a low state because of their want of unity. We had got to unite in India for our national regeneration. India had not been conquered by the British, but they had got hold of it by their diplomacy, by fomenting quarrels between the different peoples in India. They came here to trade, but they remained to rule over us. Owing to their depressed political conditions Indians had remained backward in their education. While in Japan 95 per cent. of the population was literate, in India the reverse was the case. Our country was passing through a great crisis and it was the duty of women to help it out of the difficult times. In India there were nearly seven crores of backward classes and she for one did not see any reason why they should be kept down by Indians as all. Let them just consider the injustice of it! So long as a man belonging to the depressed classes was a Hindu he was treated as an outcaste, but as soon as he became a Christian by religion he was welcomed in orthodox Hindu homes! What could they think of this treatment to their own countrymen and women! Was there injustice like that in any other country in the world? If Swaraj was the birthright of Indians, it was as much the birthright of a man belonging to the backward classes as of a man who came from the higher classes. There was another depressed class in this country and they were the widows numbering about two or three crores. She was sorry that Indian women were so backward in all movements, compared to the women in the West. Indian women were lagging behind, but they must now make up for the lost time. They must push forward with all their might and bring back Dharma into this country. They must use only Swadeshi things and must discard everything that was foreign. The greatness of a country was judged by the greatness of the women, and Indian women must become great.

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said woman could in smaller things in her household be the guardian of the culture for which India was famed. In her habits, in her food, dress and many other things Indian women must have Swaraj and not in politics alone. It was the special privilege of Indian women to preserve the culture of this land. So many beautiful and artistic things were made in this country that Indian women could very easily use them in their households, instead of the cheap and tawdry foreign wares. They must have Swaraj not in their politics alone, but in everything that concerned them. Indian women did not like to imitate their sisters of the West and they did not want to be suffragettes—for Indian women were famed for their modesty, their gentleness, their culture and their beauty and those they wanted to preserve. They wanted to help men in winning Swaraj by their own methods and not by becoming mere politicians. If there were Satyawans to die there were also Savitris to accompany them. It was the special privilege of Indian women to preserve their immemorial culture and Dharma.

She then announced that Nasli Begum Sahiba, Begum Sahiba of Janjira, had agreed to become their President. There were very few women in India like the Begum Sahiba and they must think themselves fortunate in having secured her as their President. She would convey to her their thanks and gratitude for this service.

The meeting then terminated.

"INCUBUS OF BRITISH RULE."

HOW TO RELIEVE IT.?

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 29.

The "Leader" publishes an article headed "Dropping mask by students of politics" commenting on the serious nature of the pronouncement contained in Mr. Mohammed Ali's Erode speech and pointing out the dangerous which directly depend on the sentiments of Mr. Mohamed Ali.

The writer says—"Does Mr. Mohamed Ali and do those who listen to him realise what invasion, particularly invasion by troops of semi-civilised power like Afghanistan preceded, as the case must be by wholly barbarous hordes of Frontier tribes, would entail for the peaceful population of India? What is the secret of mentality such as Mr. Mohamed Ali's which can regard with pleasurable anticipation an invasion of Motherland by brutal and semi-civilised guerella warriors? Analysing the psychology which has produced this attitude of mind, the writer concludes, the whole psychology of the Non-Cooperating party depends upon distrust of the present Government, a distrust for which powers that be have only themselves to blame.

The problem, therefore, which concerns this party is how to relieve India of this incubus of British rule which threatens to crush her. It is plain, so they say, so long as Indians remain weak, disorganised and unarmed the British can hold the country indefinitely by force of arms. It is not impossible, some of them may think, to expel British. The only possible expedient is to call in outside aid. That intervention of external power would be accompanied by anarchy is likely, but, if inevitable, this anarchy must be faced, for from it freedom will spring. Hence it is the mentality of the non-cooperating party that logically leads them to bend their energies towards the creation of such hatred of British rule on the part of Indian masses. This rule shall be undermined and rendered unstable."

AWAKENING AMONG THE SIKHS.

(Continued from previous page.)

their religion. In fact, the Sikhs have not so far regarded the Gurudwara Sudhar movement as anything other than concerned with their religion and in this view they were encouraged by the weak-kneed policy of the Government. An "Akali Dal"—army of Sikh reformers—was formed and it attracted recruits from far and near. Its numbers swelled and it seems that others besides the strictly Sikh were taken into its ranks. From Amritsar, the "Akali Dal" spread its activities north and west and continued taking over Gurudwaras in the Sialkot, Dera Ismail Khan and Lahore districts. Between September 1920 and the unfortunate tragedy at Nankana Sahib in February, the Sikhs took possession of several Gurudwaras such as the Panja Sahib, the Chomala Sadhu Ram and Bal Lila.

Nankana.

As early as December 1920, the Akali Sikhs seem to have contemplated taking over the Nankana Sahib shrine known as the Janmasthan. It has attached to it very valuable properties and villages yielding an annual revenue of five to six lakhs and the Mahants seem to have come to regard it as their private property. The Sikhs for several reasons did not put into execution their plans in regard to this shrine; but the Mahant—Narain Dass—seems to have got wind of their plans betimes, perhaps through his own spies in the "Akali Dal" and after making futile representations to Government which self-interest demanded, he set about preparing to meet contingencies. It is significant that just about this time, he effected some alterations in the temple which, in the light of later events, appear to invest them with a defensive character. Mention may be made in this connection how the doors of the main entrance were strengthened by being covered with heavy iron plates and secure the doors from within by heavy wooden bars. In the doors, slits were made which could serve the purpose of observing without being seen what might be going on outside or used as a bullet hole through which a gun or a pistol could easily be discharged, according to circumstances. The Mahant made other preparations as well, as has already been elicited so far, for defence as well as for offence as need be. Days and weeks passed without any incident. But about 20th February 1921 there was to be a Conference at Lahore of all the Mahants and others interested in securing vested interests against the onslaughts of the "Akali Dal." A day or two prior to this Conference—about the 18th February, the "Akali Dal" met at Chuharkhana in the Sheikhupura district and towards the end wiser counsels seem to have prevailed that word was given to the various "Jathas" (detachments) of the "Dal" to return to their homes and bide their time. Meanwhile the Jatha led by Bhai Lachman Singh either through ignorance or a misunderstanding had already proceeded towards Nankana (Sahib. It is difficult to get any definite information about the numbers of the Jatha. Account varies. Some say it was about 300 and others say it was [illegible] less than 200. But numbers are not very material.

Tragedy and its Sequel.

The fact is that Lachmansingh's Jatha proceeded to Nankana on the morning of the 20th February. On that day, the Mahant, Narain Dass, and his party were to have gone to Lahore. In fact, the Party had proceeded to Warburton Station about 3 miles from Nankana Sahib towards Lahore, before they were aware the Mahant was not with them but that he had remained behind and they were all wanted back. They went back and the tragedy, which was practically one-sided, ensued at Nankana Sahib. It seems that Bhai Lachman Singh and his Jatha perished without offering any resistance and it is alleged that the few men of the Mahant's Party who were injured, received their injuries through the indiscriminate firing that took place on the occasion. What followed is now well-known. The officials zealous for the maintenance of law and order arrived on the scene with armed police and troops, made enquiries, arrested people suspected of the crime, left the Gurudwara in the possession of a Sub-Committee of the Gurudwara Pratandhak Committee and all the matters connected with the day are now *sub-judice*.

Official Ineptitude.

As if to balance their action against the Mahant and his Party, officials have now moved against the Sikhs for things done much prior to the Nankana Sahib incident and all of which they had practically condoned, if not otherwise. The eight or ten cases that have now been launched against the Akali Sikhs are all belated and it is believed would not have been undertaken but for the unfortunate development at Nankana Sahib resulting in the slaughter of a large number of men, whose bodies dead and dying, were afterwards burnt in the Courtyard of the shrine itself and very close to the sanctum. It looks as though officialdom is trying thereby to divert public attention from its own ineptitude and lack of policy. It is therefore a matter of the utmost importance that public should not lose sight of this fact In studying the circumstances that have led up to an unpleasant aftermath. The condition of things only reminds one of the aftermath of Fullerism in Eastern Bengal and I think in that we have the nearest approach to what has happened in the Punjab. Government have since issued a long resolution commending themselves to the confidence of the Sikhs. And judging from the present temper of the Sikhs, it may at once be said without much fear of contradiction that the appeal of Government has been futile because it has been shorn of much of its grace.

SCENES OF NANKANA TRAGEDY.

(Photos taken by our Special Commissioner).

1. Shows the hole cut in the silver-plated door of the inner shrine of the Janmasthan, Nankana. Through the hole bullets were fired into the inner sanctum to dislodge those who had taken refuge within. Much damage was done during the firing.
2. One of the Government House gates, Lahore, showing how the decorations were next to nothing on the day of Lord Reading's arrival, 15th April, 1921.
3. Janmasthan: The Inner Shrine, where rests the Granth Sahib, the Sacred Book of the Sikhs. During the firing the Granth Sahib was struck by many bullets. The black flag, the emblem of the Sikhs, is seen hoisted over the shrine.
4. Nankana Sahib, Main entrance to Janmasthan, showing the heavy iron plates with which the main door was renovated and strengthened.
5. New Court house in the Lahore Central Jail where the Nankana Sahib case is being tried before a specially appointed Magistrate.
6. Accused in Nankana Sahib case, seated in the verandah at the back of the Court room.
7. Bal Lila Gurudwara, taken over by the Akalis. They are now being prosecuted in Lahore before the additional District Magistrate. The case is being tried at the Borstal Jail for juveniles.
8. A group of accused in the Bal Lila and Sadhuram Temple cases, as they were entering the Court room in the Borstal Jail, Lahore.
9. The Mal Sahib at Nankana Sahib The Mahant has by agreement transferred the management of this shrine to the Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee.
10. The famous Lawrence Statue: At the junction of the Mall and Fane Road, close to the High Court. The Motto: "Will you be governed by pen or sword?" is engraved at the foot of the marble About this there has been a controversy of late.

FRACAS AT OTTAPALAM.

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE RECORD STATEMENTS.

HARTAL OBSERVED FOR 3 DAYS.

Nothing untowards happened yesterday. Malappuram Reserve Police left Ottapalam on the noon of the 27th. Complete hartal was observed on the 26th 27th and 28th. An Emergency Committee recorded statements from many victims and eye-witnesses. A report will be published shortly. Not a single complaint was filed before the Magistrate though many received serious injuries. Parakasam Murthuza Sahib Hamid Khan left Ottapalam last night.

HONY MAGISTRATES RESIGN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 29.

An Ottapalam message says that complete *hartal* was observed there on the 27th as a protest against police action in assaulting Mr. Ramunni Menon and others and that three vakils of the local Bar have suspended practice. A correspondent of the "Hindu" writes that three hon. magistrates of Ottapalam have resigned their offices protesting against the conduct of the police.

SWAMI SATYANAND'S TRIAL.

DENIES CHARGE OF SEDITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, April 29.

An Etawah message says that Swami Satyanand was put for trial to-day before the District Magistrate, Etawah, on a charge of sedition. Evidence was given that in a speech delivered at a public meeting held on 2nd April, Swami Satyanand had said that "George V is not the King; he is a dacoit." Accused denied having said anything against the King. In his written statement he said further he was not against the British Government and concluded with the words: "May English Raj continue: Sarkar-ki-jai ho."

Judgment will be delivered to-morrow.

RIOTING AT MALEGAON.

OFFICIAL VERSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

A press communiqué states:—

So far as can at present be ascertained the riot at Malegaon originated as follows:—On April 25th several momins were prosecuted for carrying arms at a mass meeting in contravention of an order of the District Magistrate. They were convicted and fined but some of them, in default of payment, were committed to jail. A disturbance being threatened, the City Sub-Inspector of Police, the Mamlatdar and the Resident Magistrate proceeded to the town, the City Sub-Inspector having three or four armed constables with him. The mob attacked the City Sub-Inspector with stones, and his men fired some rounds in the air. As however the mob did not disperse the City Sub-Inspector took refuge in the house of Mr. Pophale, a merchant next to which is a temple. The mob demanded that he should give the Sub-Inspector up, but he put them off. They climbed up to the windows with ladders and the Sub-Inspector and his men are said to have wounded and killed several in self-defence. Failing to obtain the Sub-Inspector's person by force the mob then brought fuel and kerosine and set fire to several houses and the temple. Mr. Pophale and his family are said to have escaped.

One or two constables escaped over the roof, but the Sub-Inspector was caught, beaten to death and thrown into the fire. One or two constables are said to have been also killed and this seems practically certain. The Mamlatdar and the Resident Magistrate were stoned, but escaped to the hospital near to the entrance to the fort. Both were injured the latter seriously. The mob cut the telegraphic wires and stopped the mail tongas from running. The unarmed police on town duty were driven out of the town. Some were beaten and some are said to have been killed.

On Tuesday, 26th April, the mob enforced a *hartal* on the shopkeepers. They are reported to have looted several shops and compelled the clerks at the office to release the persons arrested. On Monday, Mr. Shillidy, Superintendent of Police, arrived with troops and police on the evening of the 26th and restored order. No further disturbance has been reported.

PASSAGES TO TOWN LOCKED.

Messrs. D. B. Thate (Pleader) and Mr. N. G. Sathaye (Medical Practitioner) write from Yeola under date April 27:—There was a serious riot at Malgaon on Monday evening the 25th instant. There were some prosecutions against some Khilafat Volunteers or workers. After the decisions in the case the riot took place in the town and it is learnt that some lives are lost. The whole town is in a state of excitement. All the passages to the town on all sides are blocked. The military with officers yesterday proceeded to the place. No definate information can be given. It will be very well if some good and responsible persons proceed to the place and calm the excitement that prevails them. The sooner such steps are taken the better. We cannot say who was the aggressor."

SEVA SAMITI WORKERS.

FINED RS. 300 EACH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, April 28.

At Sitamri a number of Congress and Seva Samiti workers have been fined Rs. 300 or in default six months' rigorous imprisonment for disobeying an order prohibiting them to make speeches.

THE SIKH LEADERS.

1. Sardar Sardul Singh, Kavishar, a staunch Non-Cooperator and life and soul of the "Akali" newspaper.
2. Sardar Mangal Singh, Editor of the "Akali," who is undergoing three years' rigorous imprisonment for "seditious" writing.
3. Sardar Partab Singh, the present Editor of the "Akali," who is being prosecuted on a charge of sedition under section 121A and other sections of I. P. C.
4. Bhai Kartar Singh Jhabar, a leader of the Akali Sikhs, who is being prosecuted in the Manakava case.
5. Sardar Prem Singh, Sodhans, Secretary of the Sikh League, Lahore, and prominent Congressman.
6. Sardar Arur Singh, (Canadian) president of the managing committee of the Golden Temple, Amritsar.

SWARAJ FOR KATHIAWAR.

RESOLUTIONS OF RAJKOT CONFERENCE.

BAR OF UNTOUCHABILITY TO BE REMOVED.

Press.)

RAJKOT, April 28.

The Conference re-assembled at night after the garden party at Ranjit House was over. Mr. Dalpatram Shukla moved that the object of this conference is to get Swaraj for the people in Kathiawar by all peaceful and legitimate means and that a committee be appointed to carry on propaganda work. Seconded by Mr. Manilal Kothari and supported by Mr. Gaurishankar Bhargav of Ajmere, gagged under section 144 I. P. C. who was asked to speak by the President, the resolution was carried.

Resolutions expressing dislike of the education given to the princes, protesting against the policy of the rulers carrying on commercial business, requesting the rulers of Indian States to introduce reforms for the improvement of agriculture and agriculturists were adopted.

On the resolution relating to the removal of the bar of untouchability there was an acute difference of opinion, and Mr. Vallabh delivered an address on the subject.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

When the conference in this morning, the resolution on untouchability was put to vote and carried by an overwhelming majority.

Other resolutions regarding railway grievances, repeal of press act in states and agency, prohibition of export of cattle, protesting against the levy of taxes on export with a view to increase revenue, sympathising with the movement in British India, appointing a committee to take steps against drink, opium etc., urging appointment of arbitration courts, and appointing a commission of enquiry to investigate into the grievances of the people were passed.

After the resolutions proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the Thakar Sahib of Rajkot, Mr. Mansuklal, and the President of the Conference had been carried amidst applause, the President in his concluding speech advised the delegates to work out the resolutions they had passed in the conference in practice.

The conference dispersed amidst cheers of "Vande Mataram". The next conference will meet in Jhalawad.

At the garden party given to the delegates by the Thakur Sahib of Rajkot the distinguished guests were Mr. Vallabhai and Mr. Vithal Gaurishankar, Mr. Kirplani, besides agency officers. After refreshments the party was entertained to a variety of amusements.

MR. SRINIVASA SASTRI AND INDIANS ABROAD.

(Continued from page 8.)

been formed to canvass every village, and to picket every depot, and to stand on the quay before every steamer, in order to prevent by every peaceful means recruits being taken out under indenture. Anti-indenture leagues were actively at work in the United Provinces and Madras from which Provinces the indentured labourers were drawn. Only after all this organisation had been formed did the Government accept Indian public opinion.

Sir Benjamin Robertson and Indians in Africa.

It is quite true that the various reports, which Sir Benjamin Robertson has prepared with the help of Mr. G. L. Corbett, on Kenya, Tanganyika and South Africa are, on the whole, admirable documents. The Government of India may well take credit for these and it was perhaps in connexion with these that Mr. Srinavasa Sastri made his somewhat unfortunate comparison with Lord Hardinge. But it has yet to be seen, what sanction the Government of India are ready to place behind these Reports. Are they going to back them through thick and thin? Or are they mere academic exercises?

Let us put it forcibly,—Is the Government of India prepared to say to the Colonies, "either you treat properly our Indian brothers and sisters, who are domiciled among you, or we go outside the Empire altogether."

If the Government of India will make that declaration in London, next June, then indeed it will be "in complete accord with Indian public opinion."

But will Mr. Sastri be allowed to say this on behalf of the Government of India when he reaches London?

I doubt it!

Yet nothing less than this will have any effect in Africa. Of that I am certain.

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side only.

THE EXCHANGE MUDDLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In correspondence with [illegible] in a recent publication in the Times of India of the book lately published some of the points made by me in a previous correspondence. As many of your readers must be feeling similar difficulties I will try to answer them here.

1. He admits that although the balance of trade is heavily against India, it does not mean that India is heavily indebted to other countries, and he says that it is paying its debts in cash. Mr. Smith here mixes up the status of a debtor with that of an insolvent. India is a debtor to-day, but an insolvent and India will pay its debts in time by exporting its commodities, but to-day it is still a long way from having met all its liabilities otherwise exchange would not be where it is.

2. Mr. Smith says the law making the rupee 11.66 grns. of gold is liable to alteration. Well, that is the whole mischief. It is only in this unfortunate country that Currency is thus being continually tampered with. No other important country has changed its standard unit as the Indian Government has so lightly done. Mr. Smith is quite right in saying that I want this law altered. Yes I do. But until it is altered it is law of the land, and if exporters want additional currency in future they can count on getting it only at 2 sh. gold so long as this law lasts. Well notwithstanding what Mr. Smith says piece goods dealers will prefer to wait until exporters require more rupees and then they can sell their rupees cheaper than the Government, because the Government will charge 11.50 grns i.e., 24d gold while dealers want only 24d. sterling.

3. Mr. Smith pats the Government on the back for honestly meeting its own engagements in sterling. He forgets that if there is any loss to Government they have only to dip their hands into the pockets of the taxpayer. Does not Mr. Smith know that they lost 40 crores in a way which comes as near embezzlement of warehoused goods as anything can be, and then blandly came and told the Assembly that it was all a miscalculation?

What does Mr. Smith think of the honesty of the statements issued every few weeks about Sterling money orders where what is really a charge for exchange is camouflaged as commission?

There are many other things done by the Finance Committee of the India Office and by its servants the Finance Department here in the name of Currency and Exchange that have been of an extremely questionable nature, but space will not permit my going into them here.

4. Mr. Smith thinks I am wrong in assuming that the Government will be able to make the new ratio effective when the balance of trade turns again in India's favour. This shows that Mr. Smith does not understand our system at all. If he has at all studied the subject I recommend him to study carefully the new coinage of rupees year after year since 1899. He will find that for the financing of India's exports, additional currency has been a necessity. The people cannot make such currency for themselves and must go to Government one day and then Government will charge them 24d. gold under the law as it now stands. This is how it was done formerly when the rupee was brought from 11d. to 16d. The country was deliberately starved of currency year after year until a point was reached when the country could not do without additional currency and then the new rate of 16d. did become effective. The same history can be repeated this time. It might take a few years longer, but there is no doubt to my mind that 24d. can also be made effective if Government is determined to do it. It might take ten years instead of five as in 1899, but it can come. There will, of course, be what is euphemistically called adjustment of India prices wages. In plain English it will mean starvation, evictions, abandonment of cultivation, etc., etc., and wholesale death by famine as in that disastrous period of 20 years ago.

5. Mr. Smith asks how it was that the new rate could not be made effective in Feb—July, 1920, when the balance of trade was in our favour. Mr. Smith evidently refers to the printed trade returns, but they really show business entered into months earlier and their effect on exchange must have been felt months earlier when the business was placed on the books. The export tables only show when the goods left our shores, but it is not then that the exchange is covered.

Again Government by its wrong-headed sales of Reverse Bills made the position worse than it would otherwise be. They thought they were helping the export side of India's balance, but they really swelled the import side by inducing withdrawals of capital and thus creating new claims on India's balance of trade.—Yours etc.

B. F. MADON.

Bombay, April 28.

COOPERATION MOVEMENT AND INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In these days of advancement when people have begun to feel their own situation and the needs of the country, it is of paramount importance that the question of how to promote the industrial activities of the country, is solved. It is an undisputed fact that the lack of industry in the land is and hasa been stumbling block in the path of progress and all those interested in the welfare of India, should in the first instance try to solve her industrial problems.

The lack of industry may be attributed to the lack of interest and method or the lack of funds to start industrial concerns. As regards the former, India, has, of late, evinced a glowing interest for Industrial permits and some of her productions that are found in the markets to-day are not in any way wanting in excellence and finish. This clearly testifies to the genuine interest taken by the people and to their capability in turning out excellent things. If, in spite of this, India's industry is at a low ebb, does it not show, that this is due to the back of proper pecuniary aid to the entertaining minds?

We have repeately appealed to the state for aid in this respect and nothing has so far been realised. But we need not be deluded by false hopes and it is time for us to divert our attention to some other channel where we can expect cooperation, that is the cooperative movement. The Cooperative movement is a philonthrophic movement started with a view to encourage the agricultural classes of the country and to promote thrift and economy amongst people. During the past years, it has done excellent service to the country—has enlivened many a needy farmer and redeemed many a bankrupt by giving them financial facilities. If its professed philonthrophy is true, it can serve the industrial classes as well.

In order to popularise industry and to encourage the local industries that are at present languishing industrial societies must be started everywhere side by side with the agricultural with the concessions extended to the latter. It will solve the financial difficulty of the industrialist and will give him a stimulus in the work he has taken on hand. One such society came under my observation in the Madras Presidency—which I consider to be the pioneer society, to promote oil industry. They are employing improved machinery for pressing oil and doing satisfactory service to the locality so far as oil is concerned.

There are so many other things which fall in the scope of the industrialist provided he is properly backed up—such as soap making—button works, glass works,—pencils etc. which can very well be brought to a state of prominence by the Industrial cooperative Society according to the raw materials available in the area of its operation. India's present productions are few and for between and cannot meet the entire wants of the country. Unless and until every village tries to meet her own wants, we cannot call India a self-containing country. Will the cooperative department be therefore pleased to take up the question and establish such societies in the interest of the country?—Yours, etc.

R. SUBRAMANIAN.

Kasbapeth, Poona City, April 10.

UNIVERSITY COURSE AND CONSTITUTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The report about the changes in the course of education and constitution of the Senate has been published. Allow me the use of your columns to make a suggestion in respect of each.

There is to be established an intermediate course after the close of which there will be the College course. The years of the College course will apparently be restricted to the study of some special subject with the addition possibly of a language. It is necessary, therefore, that every student should get acquaintance, at the end of the intermediate course, with all the subjects in which candidates may specialise in the higher course. As at present found, a student knows nothing of economics when he passes the intermediate examination and may choose it as his special subject for B. A. on a mere picture of the subject gathered from what he learns outside his course. There are some who woul not have taken up the subject had they known of it regularly and there are some others who would have taken it up had they known of it regularly and have in fact done the contrary merely owing to the lack of regular knowledge. It ought, therefore, to be seen by those who frame the curriculum of the intermediate course that every student gets an acquaintance with the science of economics.

The Senate is to contain a very large number of fellows to be elected by registered graduates. Let me state here, in passing, that it is a welcome move that the Senate is to have on it the representatives of commercial bodies, because thus alone the Commerce Course can command attention in the commercial circles. The number of fellows to be elected by the registered graduates being intended to be increased, the years required to entitle a graduate to register have to be decreased and the recommendation is to reduce the present ten years to five. I submit they should be further reduced to three. The years that qualify a graduate as a voter for the University seat on the provincial Council are seven and the distance between seven and five is very short when considered in proportion to the distance between the number of fellows to be elected by registered graduates and the one member to be elected to the Council by graduate voters. Again the fresh graduate has a keen interest in the University affairs and in the men that make up the various bodies in the University, which blunts with growing years. Three years even may see the beginning of that blunting but are very often required by graduates to settle in life and, therefore, may be legitimately prescribed as the minimum to give them a title to vote at the election of fellows.—Yours, etc.

P. R. LELE.

THE SUGAR CANE INDUSTRY IN JAVA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has repeatedly been pointed out that should the cultivation and manufacturing methods in India be only slightly improved and modernized, the country would not only be able to supply its own wants, but would also 'rank' among the sugar exporting countries. This has been said often, yet there seems no organized effort towards achievement.

India has a larger acreage under sugarcane than any other country in the world. About three million acres of land are at present bearing sugarcane. She is nevertheless one of the world's greatest importers of sugar. The supply from the enormous acreage under sugarcane cultivation in India should really afford a surplus for export; but she is not able to meet even her own demands, and imports annually from foreign countries about 542,000 tons of sugar, on an average price of £10,000,000, sterling.

Is this not very regrettable and disappointing, especially when one remembers the fact that it is from India that the sugarcane and the art of sugar manufacture have been conveyed and extended to foreign lands?

The success of sugar plantation in Java, from where India gets the largest portion of her foreign imports, is due first to improved methods of cultivation and application of chemical fertilizers; secondly, to improved and latest machinery and thirdly, to long-standing experience and specialized knowledge in plantation and manufacture.

Indian soil is not only not inferior to that of Java but in some places is superior. What India is really suffering under is the back of encouragement and proper supervision, poverty among the native population, too much dividing up of property and want of cooperation. If due attention be paid to remove these drawbacks and difficulties, and facilities be provided for applying the up-to-date ways of cultivation and manufacture, I am sure, India, in the near future, will be able to revive her long-neglected industry and thereby make a great stride towards improving her commercial and financial position.

Can not the Native States in India, merchants, the congress, the Muslim league and the various Industrial and agricultural improvement Associations take up this matter? If they will do so, they will do a great deal towards ensuring India's brilliant industrial future.—Yours, etc.

A. K. AZIZ, B.A. (Alig.)
Seth Gani Haji Ahmed's
Sugar Scholarship holder,
Sourabaya, (Java).

ELECTROPLATING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have perused with much interest the valuable article on Electro-plating appearing in this morning's "Times of India Engineering Supplement," New possibilities are opened up—possibilities which have here tofore never even been hinted at before by the most eminent scientists the world has seen, and I think it only right that due appreciations should be given to the Engineering Editor of the "Times of India" for giving his new suggestions free and without any gain to himself to greatful public.

The first point to particularly strike me is the novel method of preserving the parts, but particularly the moving parts, of watches by silver plating. It is one of the most revolutionizing suggestions of the decade, and I can only think that it is the retiring modesty of the Engineering Editor which has kept him from enlarging on the undoubted advantages in the letter-press—for the idea is unpretentiously put forward only in his illustration.

Another distinctly new and unique addition to the science of Electro-plating is brought to the front by the much more simple method of connecting the source of supply to two binding—screws fixed to any two corners of the plating vessel—which the illustration shows to be made of metal sheet. This entirely supersedes the older and now out of date method of having to connect the materials to be plated to the negative pole of the source of energy.

The thesis opens up an entirely new train of thought and will be hailed as a great addition to the world's scientic knowledge. We live in an age of progress and Bombay should be proud that a new rung has been reached in the ladder of discovery by one of its citizens.

I have the honour to subscribe myself, Sir,—Your etc.

A. M. I. E. E.

DARWIN'S THEORY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In his letter which appeared in your issue of the 29th instant, Hakim Ramlal Ramnarain made a passing reference to Darwin's theory of the survival of the fittest and the descent of man from the lower animals. Those who know nothing about the Darwinian Theory often fall into error about the theory of the survival of the fittest. Darwin never meant that in the struggle for existence the stronger, in the physical sense, survives. This erroneous view about this theory has often been refuted and yet people often make the same mistake. The fittest may survive according to its better adaptation to a new environment. For instance, the weed may survive where trees can longer grow. Or parasites may triumph over their, mighty hosts. All this to-day is common place knowledge in science. As regards the descent of man, Darwin never said that man was descended from a monkey. Darwin said, and science and even to a great extent religion acknowledged this, that man and the ape are descended from a common original stock in the remote past. This view is based on more solid foundation than mere resemblance of external form.—Yours etc.

C. L. D'Avoine.

April 28.

U. P. NEWS.

"GANDHI JAI BECOMES UNPOPULAR?

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, April 28.

It is announced that the All-India Dhoby conference will be held at Allahabad on the 15th and 16th May next. Chowdri Jawahir Lal Dhoby of Calcutta will preside. About 10,000 delegates are expected to attend. The subjects to be discussed will be political as well as social and newspaper readers are kindly requested to inform their dhobies of the conference, to induce them to come in large numbers. Boarding and lodging on the 15th and 16th will be free and no delegation fee will be charged. Messrs. Gandhi, Motilal Nehru, C. R. Das, Lajpat Rai, Shaukat Ali, and Mahomad Ali are expected to attend.

The United Provinces Government in a communique refutes the implications made in a section of the Press that the object of much of the criminal litigation mainly connected with agrarian dispute now proceeding in the Pratabgarh district is to repress the recently started Tenants' Association.

In some places in Partabgarh, hundreds of Gandhi caps have been burnt and the cry of "Gandhiki Jai" has ceased to be a popular one. Recently, some volunteers of the Pryag Seva Samithi visited the village of Pachihm Sharira in the Allahabad district to establish dispensary. They were surrounded by a menacing crowd who threatened to belabour them if they were Gandhiites. They were assured the visitors had nothing to do with Mr. Gandhi but belonged to Seva Samithi.

Mr. B. N. Basu, member of the Indian Council, who about three months ago came to India on six months' leave owing to heart-trouble, will sail for London from Bombay on the 14th proximo by s. s. Naldera. He is leaving rather earlier than the period of his leave necessitates with a view of undergoing the medical treatment in France.—(A. P.)

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EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M. SC.

Passed with Distinction.—Dhires Lobhan Sen.

Passed.—Vishnu Balvant Athavale, Rastom Hormasji Dastur, Hari Balvant Deshpande, Dattatraya Manpunath Gangolli, Bhaskar Madadev Joshi and Dattatraya Luxman Sahasrabudhe.

Mr. Dhires Lohban Sen wins the Moos Medal.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B. HY

Passed the whole examination.—Khurshed Jehangir J. Cursetji and Kamalnath Yeshwant Sanzgiri.

Passed in Part I only.—George Coelho.

SECOND LL.B. EXAMINATION.

Mr. Mohanlal Shamji Vakil wins the Judge Spencer Prize, the Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Legal Scholarship and the Arnould Scholarship.

Mr. Rustomji Nanabhoy Bamboat wins the Muncherji Navroji Banaja Scholarship.

M. Ag. EXAMINATION.

Messrs. Narayan Vinayak Kanitkar, Laxman Balkrishna Kulkarni and Dattatraya Laxman Sahasraudhe.

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EXAMINATION FOR THE DAGREE OF B. COM.

CLASS II.

Mangaldas Premji Lohana wins Mangaldas Harivallabhdas Commerce Prize.

M. B. Bilimoria, P. H. Bilpodiwala, V. A. Venkataraman, M. P. Lohana, P. J. Gohel.

PASS.

K. J. Desai, D. H. Hiranandani, S. A. A. Kadayam, D. N. Panday, B. H. Dashputre, M. T. Parekh, R. M. Patel, A. R. Chitnis, T. D. Doshi, J. C. Nanavati, S. C. Mehta.

I INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN SCIENCE

CLASS I.

N. C. Anantha Krishnamacharlu wins the Gibs Prizes.

Ardeshir Jehangirji Karkaria wins the Sir Dinshaw Petit (First Baronet) Science Scholarship.

C. G. Abichandani, N. C. A. Krishnamacharlu, T. W. Sequeria, P. G. Bhagat, A. J. Karkaria, H. P. Mathrani.

CLASS II.

S. K. Bidwai, K. D. Bilimoria, R. B Cama, R. G. Dhayagude, R. B. Gode, E. S. Kasad, D. B. Patel, L. C. Sonpar, R. P. Talati, D. M. Telang, P. R. Thakkar, T. V. Wagle, M. B. Bhagvat, B. V. Bhide, A. S. Datar, C. S. Desai, D. G. Desai, P. O. Gosalia, Z. D. Gundevia, K. R. Irani, S. R. Karandikar, P. B. Mirchandani, C. S. Narwani, P. K. Oka, C. N. Shah, B. K. Talgeri, H. R. Thadani, M. C. Trivedi, G. M. Wadadekar, M. M. Bhathena, K. H. Dadyseth, M. G. Dalal, P. S. Desai, A. K. Thakur, M. Isaacs.

PASS.

J. H. Advani, G. B. Almoula, T. B. Bhadkamkar, B. H. Bhatt, L. A. Bhatt, P. P. Bhavnagri, N. P. Commissariat, E. L. D'Avoine, M. V. Deonalkar, B. B. Desai, Y. V. Desai, Y. D. Devasthali, P. F. D'Souza, R. N. Gokhale, B. B. Hingorani, L. S. Kale, S. P. Kanga, R. D. Kelkar, H. P. Kulkarni, P. R. Master, M. N. Mehta, S. S. Mhalas, M. K. Modi, A. V. Muzumdar, R. G. Nadkar, J. N. Nagarwala, D. B. Parakh, B. R. Patel, R. J. Sabnis, S. D. Sahasrabudhe, V. G. Shah, C. K. Thakkar, K. R. Ugrankar, F. H. Bana, K. H. Bana, H. S. Batlivala, D. G. Bhalerao, N. N. Bhatt, K. T. Bhide, B. V. Vivre, M. K. Boghani, J. Carrasco, C. M. Choksi, D. D. Choksi, F. D'Abreo, D. D. Damle, H. R. Desai, K. S. Devur, V. V. Dikshit, F. S. Doctor, S. S. Gupte, T. N. Idnani, T. M. Jiandani, J. I. Joshi, G. H. Kane, C. J. Kothari, D. B. Kshirsagar, D. A. Kulkarni, V. B. Nerurkar, G. B. Patel K. J. Pathare, K. N. Phadke, P. V. Phanse, K. M. Sanjana, Y. N. Sathe, S. G. Sharangpani, P. S. Shavaksha, H. C. Shukla, P. P. Shukla, K. M. Thakore, G. R. Vartak, D. L. Vaze, D. M. Wagle, M. B. Jayakar, K. V. Kelkar, D. Lalla, M. I. Shah.

NOT CLASSED.

G. M. Bapat, (Geology only.), M. R. Engineer, (Geology only.), V. V. Patel, (Geology only.).

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN COMMERCE.

CLASS II.

Kochukrishna Memon Pallath wins Sir James Baghie Scholarship in Commerce.

T. S. Parasuram Iyer wins Mangaldas Harrivallabhdas Commerce Scholarship.

D. N. Daji, A. V. Iyer, K. M. Pallath, T. S. Parasurama Iyer, S. K. Sen, L. C. Tandon, K. B. M. Vadakki, K. M. Vadakoot.

PASS.

M. P. Amin, V. N. Amin, S. Anantan, B. D. Birdy, G. E. Chaiwala, A. J. Dalal, N. A. Daruwala, D. F. D'Silva, D. M. Gandhi, N. K. Griffiths, P. B. Gupte, T. V. G. Iyer, C. S. Jevanthiswar Ayyar, L. B. Jha, R. M. Jhala, N. K. Kakalia, N. R. Kalyanivala, V. J. Kancharla, R. D. Mehta, A. T. Paul, B. D. Randeri, K. M. Sethna, S. A. Shah, S. K. Tankha, P. K. Valvekar, K. R. M. Vatakke.

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WARNING TO INDIAN STUDENTS.

The following Press Communique is issued by the Government of India, Department of Education.

"The following Memorandum drawn up by the Secretary to the Delegacy for Oriental Students, Oxford, and approved by the Vice-Chancellor of the University, is published for general information:—

"The position at Oxford University as to the admission of Indian students next October is a serious one. It ought to be clearly understood that the number of candidates that can be received is limited, not by any desire whatever to exclude Indians, but because each College, and the Non-Collegiate body, can only receive a certain number. In spite of enormous pressure owing to the war, the Colleges and the Non-Collegiate body were peculiarly generous last October, and there are now many more Indian students up here than has ever been the case before. But a large proportion of these are in their first year, and therefore there will be far fewer vacancies in October 1921 than there were last year. I do not anticipate more than thirty vacancies, but it is of course impossible at present to say exactly. This Delegacy has already received over sixty applications for admission in October from ordinary Indian candidates, and the list does not close till March 31st. In addition, there will be a considerable number of Indian Civil Service and Forestry Probationers to find room for, and probably three or four Government of India scholars.

"The list of applicants prepared by the Delegacy will be sent round the Colleges (and the Non-Collegacy) early in April, and each Society has an unrestricted power of choice, and the results may not be known till late in May. It is therefore obvious that all possible warning ought to be given to candidate throughout India that it would be most unwise to come over on the mere chance of admission to Oxford, that there will be no chance whatever for personal appeals, and that the only wise course is to wait in India till a certain promise of admission to Oxford has been obtained, or to try some other University."

"The Secretary to the Inter-Collegiate Indian Students Committee, Cambridge University, has also intimated that the congestion in the Colleges shows no signs of diminishing, and that the Tutors are still unable to accept more than a fraction of the applicants. They are forced therefore to refuse some even of the best qualified students. Allowing for a certain number of places, reserved or Government scholars, the Secretary has already made recommendations for all the vacancies which he anticipates in October 1921, his recommendations in the majority of cases being of candidates who had applied for admission in 1920; and he regrets that he sees no chance of being able to do anything for any applicant who has not already been informed of his admission, except in the cases of candidates for the Ph.D. degree whose qualifications reach the high standard required by the Board of Research Studies. In view of these facts, Indian students are asked to realise that if they come to England hoping to join the University of Cambridge without having a definite arrangement with the Secretary for their admission, they do so at the risk of almost certain disappointment.

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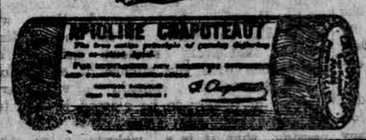

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NATIONALISATION OF MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE EXPLAINED.

POWER OF INSPECTION AND CONTROL.

It will be remembered that the Nadiad Municipality has resolved not to accept Government grant and to conduct the Municipal Primary school independently of Government control. It is in regard to such proposal that the Bombay Government has explained its attitude in the course of an order (Transferred Departments) dated the 5th April 1921.

Under section 54 (1) (p) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, it is, says the Order, the duty of every Municipality to make reasonable provision for establishing and maintaining primary schools. So long as it carries out this obligatory duty there is no objection to the Municipality defraying the cost from its own funds; the proposal is in fact a commendable one, as it releases for use in less prosperous localities a certain amount of the money which is at the disposal of Government for educational purposes. The question whether the provision which the Municipality is making is reasonable or not, is however left by statute entirely for Government to decide in view of the provisions of section 179 of the Act, which comes into operation if in the opinion of Government the Municipality persistently makes default in the performance of its obligatory duties. In deciding whether reasonable provision is being made, Government, in pursuance of the provisions of section 58 of the Act, naturally take into consideration the information made available to them by means of the inspecting agency of the Educational Department, and they also intend to give full consideration to the views of the population of the municipal district of Nadiad, so far as these views can be ascertained. Government are inclined to doubt whether reasonable provision can be made for primary education by means of charitable subscriptions, as the Municipality of Nadiad proposes to do, but they do not object to this course provided the subscriptions prove to be adequate, remarking only that unless the subscriptions are credited to the municipal fund and pass through the municipal accounts in the usual way, the schools maintained by such subscriptions cannot be regarded as municipal schools. The latest report indicates that no such subscriptions were credited during the four months that elapsed after the matter was first taken up by the Municipality, from which it is inferred that the prospects of success are not entirely favourable.

As there is a considerable demand from parents in Nadiad for education on lines other than those proposed by the Municipality it is the intention of Government to open a few schools for their convenience, utilising for the purpose certain Government and other buildings, and the grants which have become available owing to the refusal of the Municipality to accept them parents will of course be at full liberty, so far as Government are concerned, to send their children to any school they like. Government trust that equal liberty will be assured to them by the Municipality, and it is their intention to deal according to law with any interference with personal liberty.

The general attitude of Government may, therefore, be summarised as follows:—

(1) They approve the proposal that Municipality which is able and willing to do so should defray the cost of primary education from its own funds.

(2) The powers of inspection and control vested in Government by statute must remain unimpaired and unaffected by any such decision on the part of a Municipality, and they will be used.

(3) The rights and emoluments of the existing staff of teachers in municipal primary schools must be fully safeguarded.

(4) Facilities will be provided by Government for the children of those parents who do not wish to send them to the municipal schools.

DECK PASSENGERS' COMMITTEE.

REPORT SUBMITTED TO GOVT.?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 28.

The "New Empire" learns that the Deck Passengers Committee appointed by the Government of India to enquire into the grievances of third class deck passengers on coasting vessels submitted the report to Government, to-day. The paper says that the committee recommend that every passenger should receive ten square feet of space instead of six. They also recommend the appointment of passenger Inspectors more medical officers, installation of adequate watertaps, allotment of intermediate accommodation, and catering shops in all ships.

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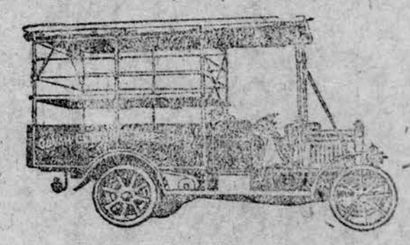

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Mr. Vithaldas P. Attawala, merchant, Bombay, writes on 29-11-20:—I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 15 years and had tried many Doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of Doctor S. R. Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 45 days for me and that I was completely cured at the end of the course. Before I commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment my urine was examined by a Bombay M. D., the per centage of sugar was more than 4 per cent. After the treatment my urine was examined on 30th November, 1920 at Dr. Masina's Hospital Cathelogical Laboratory of Bombay 'Sugar was found Nill''—which means a perfect cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physicians before. I really consider that Dr. S Rangaswami Iyengar is a SPECIALIST in this disease. I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality and of its valuable Drugs.

Mr. Damodher Raghoba Raote, Landlord, Worli, Bombay, writes on 3rd December 1920:—"I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 12 years and I tried many well known Doctors and M.D.'s during that period, but could not get entire cure. In September last I had a severe attack of Pneumonia which seriously affected my Diabetes disease and was under the treatment of Dr. Masina. I was cured of Pneumonia after a short time but my Diabetes disease was in an increasing state and I could get no relief. Dr. Masina examined my urine and found I was passing 6 to 7 per cent. sugar specific gravity was 1037. Finding no relief at all, I was put under treatment of Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar, Specialist in Diabetes. I have much pleasure to say that after a special treatment of 25 days I found my Diabetes disease properly checked and sugar NIL and Specific Gravity, 1013. "I can safely recommend Dr. Iyengar's specific to any of the suffering Diabetes patients."

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SALVATION ARMY FAMINE RELIEF.

TOUR IN WESTERN INDIA.

The following is an account of the tour of the Chief Officer in the Salvation Army, Western Territory, India:—

On April 14, Colonel Stanley Ewens, Chief Secretary, accompanied by Major Barnett, the Social Secretary, left Bombay for a tour in Maharashtra.

Lt.-Colonel Melling joined the party in Poona, and we left on the 15th, for Tisgaon. The poor backward classes appear to be the greatest sufferers, and from among the people that gathered outside our bungalow, many were underfed and tottering to the grave. The condition of their clothing was appalling and sad indeed was the sight.

PARCHED COUNTRY.

The country was dry, parched and barren, hardly any cattle to be seen, and even the 'pariah' dogs had disappeared. It was hot, and our journey on the road was tiresome, as we had a trying ghat to negotiate. The discomfort did not in any way dampen our spirit, for we were on an errand of mercy. General Booth had sent us out from International Headquarters a considerable donation, which would make it possible for us to carry to different centres clothing sufficient to bring cheer and comfort to nearly a thousand despondent people.

Our grain distribution and cattle saving scheme goes on all the time thanks to the generosity of donors in Bombay Presidency.

DISTRIBUTION OF CLOTHES.

We arrived at Patherdi to receive a tremendous welcome. It had been noised abroad that we were coming, and the news that cloth was to be distributed made the people's hearts beat quicker. Dense indeed was the crowd which the motor had to try and get through, in fact, it was impossible, and we had to stop for a way to be cleared before we could pass on.

Reaching the centre, shall I ever forget the picture? Will those anxious faces and those half naked forms ever be taken from my sight. The pleading was pathetic. Lepers with no fingers or toes cried out for consideration as they could not fight their way to the centre. Women with babies struggled to attract our attention, their clothes is a thousand rags just covering their bodies, but hardly any of them presentable for even a remote spot such as we were in. My heart ached as I looked at them, and then when I looked at our supply and realised that our very best efforts would only leave hundreds disappointed, I prayed earnestly that some friends' hearts might be touched to make it possible for us to go again and repeat what we have just returned from doing. Not that I want to return. No! The sufferings of these poor people, the sad expressions, the disappointment of their faces only remind me that this is part of my duty. To serve the people is my desire, and so it is a joy to carry some little comfort to those poor souls who have for the past three years been hoping for better days. Old any young gathered together in hundreds. All castes were represented. The blind, halt, lame, lepers and outcasts, women and children, men tottering on the edge of the grave, but all with that peculiar look which it is only possible to see in a famine district-eyes piercing their sockets, anxiety lest we should forget them.

DISTRIBUTION OF GRAIN.

Colonel Ewens announces that the distribution is to start. They sit down in the blazing sun, and listen almost without breathing to hear their names read out in order that they may be ready to come forward at once. Hundreds have not received anything, and yet we have tried to deal with the most needy. Pleading such as I have never heard before—Sahib! Sahib! What are you going to give us I need something. I have a baby, and cannot get enough nourishment, and the child suffers, my other children cannot get food enough, and how can I buy clothes? Please Sahib help me! I am almost naked. I have scarcely enough for food, and cannot afford to buy clothes.' They peer in at every window. We dare not show ourselves, or the pleading is renewed. We hardly know what to say to each other, as we see how very poor indeed is the effort to satisfy such a tremendous demand.

NO WATER.

Have you ever been in a country where there is no water? Or where there is hardly enough to quench your thirst Have you looked upon parched fields that have waited patiently for the heavens to burst for three years, If so, you will know something of what this country is like. It is bad enough to go from one monsoon to another, but when year after year the long looked for rain fails it is terrible. The cactus is drooping and beginning to fail, and this is the only thing that hundreds of cattle are kept alive on. Oh, may God hear the cry of this people, and give rain!

LITTLE GRAIN.

Grain is to be distributed on the morrow, but our hearts are too heavy to go through a repetition of the disappointment of crowds of needy folk. These people lie down just where they are, and wait in the hope that they may receive a share.

In the afternoon we visit the kitchen run by Government, where nearly 300 people are fed daily. They get good, wholsome well-cooked food. The old people and children looked the poorest, and it was nice that such bountiful provision had been made for them. We met at night about 1000 people, and had a meeting in Pathedi. Appreciation of our visit was shown by the presence of all classes—Mahomedans, high caste Hindus and the very poorest. On our return to Tisgaon late at night, and early the following morning crowds gathered around our quarters, and we felt that we could not leave without some help being given, so before we went off we were able to cheer another hundred people.

GOVERNMENT LABOUR CAMP.

Shevgaon was our next centre, and we reached this place very early in the morning. A great crowd, similar to those at Pathedi, awaited our arrival, only perhaps in an even more wretched state. Before commencing our own special relief work, we thought we would pay a visit to the Government Labour Camp about three miles away and get on to the food kitchen. We found 1500 children seated ready for their meal, and nearly 300 of the most terrible cases of neglected humanity old, infirm, and outcast. Provision had been made for all, and as we looked at the piles of "chapatees" and "dishes" of dal our hearts rejoined at thisproof of the falsity of the report that Government is not meeting the needs of the people. After this we returned to Shevgaon, and spent hours in distributing clothing making hundreds of hearts rejoice.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

We are the Soldiers of God and the servants of men, and if any should read this who have it in their power to help us in this work of mercy, you can send your contributions to Colonel Ewens, Chief Officer of The Salvation Army, Morland Road, Bombay.

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NOTE J. P. RAY is alive. This is the best time for taking the specific.
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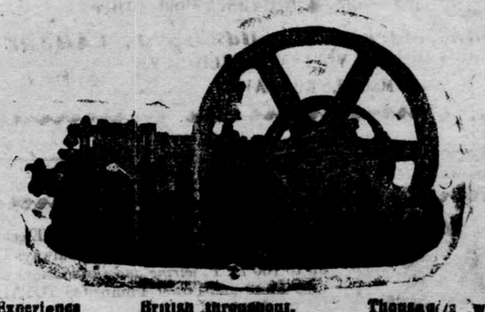

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHAL at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.